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U. S. Road Program Plea; Rumania Calls 1,000,000? Pacific Planes Increased

The World's Day—Feb. 20, 1941

New England: National Highway Program Plea

A conference at Boston of highway officials from 11 States heard a plea for a 10-year, $20,000,000,000 national highway program. [Details: Page 11.]

The Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, at their mid-winter meeting in Boston, indorsed a proposal to prohibit the use of fireworks by individuals. [Details: Page 11.]

Italy was defeated in Libya because "Germany let her down," Sir Gerald Campbell, British Minister to the United States, said on arrival in Boston for the British War Relief Society ball. [Details and pictures: Page 12.]

A bill to reduce the legal interest rate on small loans was urged at a State House hearing. [Details of this and other hearings: Page 12.]

Factory foremen, normally regarded as representatives of the management, voted to join a labor union in a Rhode Island plant. [Details: Page 11.]

The "strike" of Dedham, Mass., High School students ended today. [Details: Page 11.]

In Europe: Rumanian Reserve Call Reported

Reports that Rumania had ordered nearly 1,000,000 reservists to report for active duty on or before March 15 were current in the Balkans.

In France, intervention of Admiral Leahy, United States Ambassador, was said to have been instrumental in preventing Pierre Laval's return to power within the French Cabinet. [Details: Page 5.]

Turkey's attitude in the Balkans began to emerge in a different light as the Turkish press said its pact with Bulgaria actually was an obstacle to a German march into Greece. [Details: Page 4.]

Clothes rationing on the German model went into effect in Paris. Cards cover such articles as dresses and suits. [Details: Page 5.]

In Washington: Pacific Air Arm Augmented

Gen. George C. Marshall, testifying before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, was reported to have said that an unspecified number of latest type fighting planes would immediately be sent to reinforce the Pacific Fleet. [Details: Page 6.]

The House, with only minor matters on its calendar, observed George Washington's birthday two days in advance by hearing his Farewell Address read so the chamber could adjourn for the week end.

President Roosevelt signed legislation increasing the debt limit from $49,000,000,000 to $65,000,000,000 and making further Federal securities taxable after March 1. [Details: Financial Page.]

William S. Knudsen, Defense Director, reported 1,036 airplanes turned out by United States plants in January and forecast an output of 18,000 this year. [Details: Page 3.]

Legislation establishing a new Coast Guard Reserve patterned after the existing Naval Reserve was signed by President Roosevelt. The new legislation also converts the existing nonmilitary Coast Guard Reserve into an auxiliary.

The House approved by a voice vote legislation authorizing a $242,000,000 program for development of naval bases, including Guam, Samoa, and the new Atlantic Island outposts received from Britain. [Details: Page 1.]

Sidney J. Hillman, co-defense production chief, told the House Judiciary Committee that no additional legislation was necessary to deal with labor disputes in defense industry. [Details: Page 7.]

The Navy is taking over the liner George Washington, seized from Germany during the World War, for use as a naval transport.

In Africa: Juba River Crossed by British

A British Imperial force, operating near the coast of Italian Somaliland, had forced its way across the Juba River, giving it access to the coastal road to the main Italian port of Mogadiscio.

In Ethiopia, native patriots, fighting for Haile Selassie, were advancing south of Lake Tana and expecting to join hands with a British force pushing round by the north of the Lake, after which an advance on Addis Ababa, the capital, was considered likely.

Air and Sea: Swansea Bombed by Germans

Britain's industrial port of Swansea bore the brunt of newly intensified Nazi air attacks. In London, German warplanes also renewed activity, damaging a considerable number of houses and business property.

Germany's air losses in raids so far on Britain, exclusive of those shot down by the British navy and merchant fleet, were listed in London at 7,000 airmen, and 3,101 planes. Britain was said to have lost 851 planes and 424 pilots.

Conscription was introduced on the British-owned island of Malta in the mid-Mediterranean. Men between 18 and 41 are liable to army or labor duty.

Greco-Italian Front: Greek Gains Continue

Greek forces in Albania, despite rumors of new developments in the Balkans, were still pressing back the Italians, who were operating frequent counter-attacks. A Greek spokesman declared that a Fascist company which had begun to retreat was fired on by fellow Italians to force it back into the lines.

British help to Greece has been increased by a number of Hurricane fighter planes, which have just put in their appearance.

Far East: Australia Increases Training

Australian forces are being increased with the quickening of the war program, calling all men liable to military service to spend half of each year under arms. By this move half of Australia's available military force will be in camp at all times.

Japan's mediation offer in the European conflict fell on stony ground in London. [Details: Page 6.]

Tin soared to approximately $1,125 a ton in London, an increase of about $30 due to mounting tension in the Far East. [Details: Financial Page.]

Manila (AP)—Troops, said by Army officials to total "more than five hundred," arrived today on the transport Grant from the United States. The officials refused to state whether they were reinforcements or replacements.

Longest Flight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 20—Military observers here pointed out that the leaflet barrage loosed on southern Poland last week end by British bombers, despite extremely mixed weather, called for the longest operational flight of the war by the Royal Air Force.

The distance traversed on this long-range mission to the Kracow and Katowice areas of Poland and back was 1,750 miles. The previous record flight was the 1,600-mile journey to Danzig and back last Novemoer, when the Danzig railroad station was bombed. Even in raids on northern Italy from English bases, involving flight over the Alps, RAF pilots have been required to travel only about 1,200 miles.

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Hub's Coastal Armaments Expanding

Commander foresees new 'Gibraltar' by summer as Army strength grows to near 5,000.

By Capt. Herbert B. Nichols, F. A. (Reserve)
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WINTHROP, Mass., Feb. 20—Before summer the manned coastal armament surrounding the Hub will constitute a veritable Gibraltar of the North Atlantic, according to Col. Monte J. Hickok, commanding the harbor defenses of Boston. It will just about fulfill a vision of 103 years ago when Fort Warren on George's Island was in the building and that post alone was thought comparable to the famous rock.

Despite a formidable administrative and tactical program Colonel Hickok found time to explain how ten more or less deserted sub-forts and a command of less than 150 officers and men of the Regular Army is expanding to an emergency strength of near 5,000. These men come from all components of the Army. Inspections have determined that within a few weeks they will be capable of discharging full war-time duties.

We started talking on some of the fundamental questions in everyone's thought by asking the colonel to justify all the tremendous activity in coast artillery, remarking that certain apparently qualified military critics label large coastal guns "practically obsolete under modern warfare if we build up a good navy and a powerful air force."

Status of Armament

We asked him, too, about all the alleged obsolescent armament in the harbor reservations, about anti-aircraft defense and about the possibility of enemy landing parties establishing a toehold in New England between harbor defense commands.

One would hardly expect him to minimize the necessity for strong coastal defense. However, he said that if flying conditions were always perfect, and if powerful, undefeated units of the Navy and Air Force were always available, there would be less need of large coast fortifications.

"But the fact is," he stated, "that situation cannot be, and Boston is one of the most important commercial centers on the Atlantic. Within it lie the Boston Navy Yard, the South Boston Dry Dock (large enough to have handled the Leviathan) the Fore River Ship Yard (where one of our present aircraft carriers was built) and the Naval Ammunition Depot at Hingham.

Potential Enemy Base

"It would serve an enemy admirably as a repair and supply base for land operations, and the fact that it is nearer to Europe than any other of our largest cities further increases its military importance. Without harbor defenses there would be nothing to prevent a formidable enemy force creeping right into the heart of Boston some dark and foggy night.

"Our mission in defending this area is to employ all seaward, landward and antiaircraft defensive elements assigned, in the most effective manner against any naval attack on the harbor.

"To afford this protection we should hold enemy capital ships at least 25 miles from the entrance to North Channel, to allow free ingress or egress to our naval and commercial craft; should hold them beyond naval bombardment range of Boston Navy Yard, South Boston Dry Dock, Fore River Ship Yard, Naval Ammunition Depot at Hingham, and several other important harbor elements; should deny access to the harbor by any enemy surface or subsurface craft."

To accomplish this mission the balanced armament within the metropolitan area includes some of the newest and longest range guns available; an ample supply of large disappearing guns capable of reaching ships at middle distances; mortars and smaller guns able to pepper any craft that might man-

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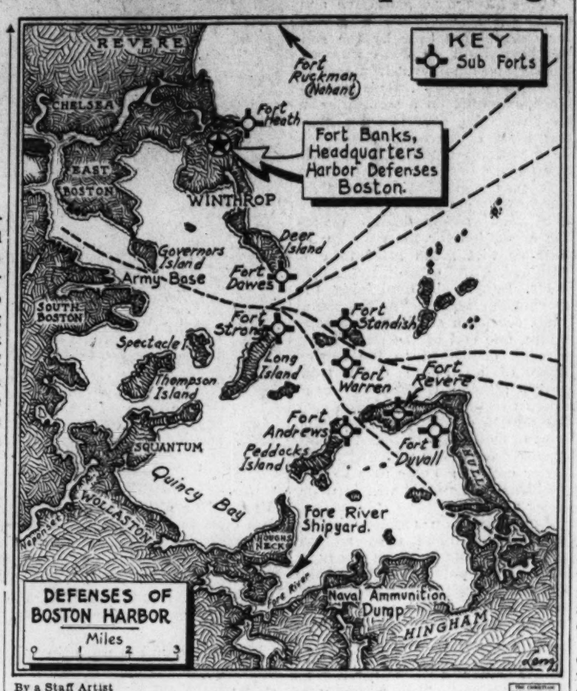

By a Staff Artist

Coast Artillery Defense Units

Emplacement of units in Boston Harbor. Dotted lines are shipping lanes. Coastal armaments are rapidly expanding and will, according to the commanding officer, be a "veritable Gibraltar" by summer.

Chiang Kai-shek Epitomizes China's Hope for the Future

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 20 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek declared that by achieving "unity in thought and action" China had carried on a resistance against Japan which had cost the invader 1,700,000 casualties and 18,000,000,000 yen (about $4,200,000,000).

Speaking on the seventh anniversary of China's "New Life Movement" which he founded, the Generalissimo outlined a new four-point program which included eradication of gambling and opium smoking, popularization of thrift savings and promotion of public welfare and athletics.

By Randall Gould
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China—One man today sums up in himself the hopes of national freedom for a quarter of the world's population.

He is China's Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, leader of Free China's forces through more than three and one-half years of resistance to a Japan which, after first striving to ignore him and then to put a puppet into his place, has at last reluctantly come to face the fact that only with his consent can peace once more be achieved.

The writer has watched General Chiang through many years of varying fortune, meeting him from time to time and especially in these trying war years—first in the temporary capital at Hankow, then at the more permanent base in distant Szechwan Province.

Now I have once more seen and talked with this man whom his enemies call a "warlord dictator" and I find him mellowed and developed with the years into a figure of greatness in the democratic pattern.

Personal Composure Marked

It is impossible to write history ahead of time but those who have been received by General Chiang during recent months seem united in belief that here is a man whose influence is being, and will continue to be, thrown into the balance not only for final victory of an independent Chinese nation, but also for constructing this nation along liberal and democratic lines rather than in the totalitarian mold into which efforts are being made to press it.

General Chiang's attitude was never more serenely confident than it is today. He is a man of great vitality yet he expresses this, not in the exuberant style of a Teddy Roosevelt or a Benito Mussolini but rather in the classic Chinese attitude of an unfearing relaxation beneath which there is readiness for any necessary action.

He receives callers in the sitting-room of a private residence often bombed by the Japanese but never (as yet at least) directly hit. Entering in simple khaki military uniform, either entirely devoid of any insignia or rank or sometimes bearing three stars on the collar, the Generalissimo at once advances to give a quick firm shake of the hand and to motion his visitor to a sofa.

His head and face are those of a military man, decidedly, especially in such details as the close-cropped hair and mustache; but his eye is friendly though sharp, and he often smiles. He understands some English but speaks in Chinese, decisively and to the point yet in a courteously modulated tone.

Just before his arrival on the present occasion, a secretary had been putting me through an intense fire of questions shot at me in English with the speed and general morale-breaking effect of a machine gun. His superior's tolerance came as a welcome relief!

Because I came from Shanghai,

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Registration Near for Civilians In Aid of Non-Military Defense

A State-wide campaign to enroll volunteers for non-military service in case of national emergency was inaugurated today by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety when a supply of registration blanks was sent to the Chairman of the Civilian Defense Committee in every city and town of the Bay State.

J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Committee, said the volunteers will indicate on these blanks their occupation and experience. They will be employed in the organized defense of Massachusetts homes, vital industries, health, and communications.

Mr. Farley added that as soon as the enrollment blanks are returned to the Committee's headquarters at the State House the work of training and assigning each volunteer to a specific defense task will be begun.

The Committee's campaign parallels a drive by the American Legion to enlist the aid of ex-service men in home defense. Mr. Farley said local defense Chairmen and Legion Commanders will arrange a central registration place in each community. Both men and women are eligible to enroll.

Each volunteer on the application blank will indicate whether he has had any military or naval service, any police or fire department experience, whether they speak any foreign language, and the type of work they are now doing. The blank includes a statement that "the emergency duty which may be requested as an outgrowth of this questionnaire will be purely voluntary in character, and without remuneration unless otherwise provided for by agencies of government responsible for requesting such service or undertaking."

U.S. and Japan Admit Strain Grows Tense

Each blames other for Pacific crisis — Peace still held possible despite friction.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—Relations between the United States and Japan were never more tense and uncertain than at this moment.

It is but the simple, candid truth to report that, as viewed from Washington, the countries today stand, facing each other threateningly across the Pacific.

A peaceful solution still is possible but each is waiting for the other to take the initiative that would make it possible. Both frankly admit that war is in the atmosphere. Each blames the other for it.

The decisive action of the House of Representatives in approving, with but a single dissenting vote, new legislation to strengthen defense outposts in the Far Pacific, including Guam and Samoa, reflects rising American resistance to Japan's "new order" in Asia.

Two years ago Congress refused to fortify these islands for fear it would "offend" the Japanese.

One year ago Congress refused to fortify these islands for fear it would "offend" the Japanese.

On Feb. 19 the House voted almost unanimously to fortify these islands after Admiral Harold R. Stark had advised that Japanese opinion should "be totally disregarded."

Ambassador Questioned

On the Japanese side, Tokyo's new Ambassador, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, granted his first press conference since his arrival at the Capital, frankly declared he found the atmosphere worse than he had expected and worse than he had felt it was when viewed from Japan.

Ambassador Nomura, smilingly countering questions from more than 50-blunt-spoken correspondents, was alternately candid, correct, and cautious. But after the 45 minutes of conversation and cross-examination was over, it all added up to the conclusion that if there is to be any receding from conflicting policies the receding must come from the United States, if there is to be any improvement in relations, the initiative must come from the United States, and if hostilities develop in the Far East the responsibility will be with the United States.

Ambassador Nomura correctly explained that Japan intended to expand southward by peaceful and economic means and that under present conditions must get vital

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

War Sentiment Shifts in Capital; British on Guard

Leaders are confident Nazi invasion will be repulsed after possible landing.

House vote to fortify Guam and Samoa reflects change of attitude in Nation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, testifying at a closed session of the Senate Military Committee today, discussed the "general situation" with respect to national defense and aid to Britain.

Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma, leaving before General Marshall had finished, told reporters the Army chief had given "all in all a rather optimistic picture about England's chances."

"He told us some rather encouraging things," Senator Lee said.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 20—The appearance of a British official pamphlet telling civilians what to do in the event of a German invasion, caused this correspondent to get the views of responsible officers of the Navy and Air Force as to whether such an invasion could succeed. The answer was a unanimous and emphatic "no."

It is not denied that the Nazis probably could gain a foothold on British soil if they launched a prodigious "all in" offensive. That is, assuming they had favorable weather conditions, and assuming that it was launched from the take-off points they now possess in a half-circle around the eastern side of these islands. These are points in Norway, north of Scotland, to points in France, west of Cornwall.

Indeed Britain's anti-invasion plans are based on the assumption that the Germans will be able to do this very thing.

But after that, the general opinion is that the tenure of this foothold would be shortlived—even though the invaders might cause a good deal of damage and trouble various places before the weight of British arms could be brought into effect.

Every Town Armed

The ability to make such concentration quickly available at any point is the goal Britain has been aiming at while training its present garrison of 4,000,000 armed men.

The system of defense consists of a highly mobile attack, pivoting on two static elements—the line of coastal defenses and the Home Guard.

The Home Guard consists of amateur soldiers, charged with the

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By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—Often the biggest news in Washington is not news at all, it is a shift in sentiment that does not straightway find its way into specific news items. Such a shift in sentiment is now going on. It is a shift in sentiment upon the subject of war and upon America's place in world affairs.

There is no final way in which the change can be measured, and to a large degree its appraisal must depend on the journalist's own intuitive sense of a developing situation brought to him by dozens of radio stimuli that serve a reporter's consciousness. But the change in atmosphere that exists in Washington today over that of three, two or one years ago, or for that matter, even six months, seems in some ways a bigger news story than the dozens of dovetailing minor developments in which the basic shift in sentiment is finding hourly expression here.

Two simultaneous items on Feb. 19 give a measure of the change. With only one dissenting voice vote the House approved the partial fortification of the Island of Guam which on two previous occasions in past years it has refused to approve.

Bailey Alters View

At the same time in the Senate, in a personal and significant scene, Senator Josiah W. Bailey, (D) of North Carolina, frankly admitted that he had "utterly changed his mind" about the European war, and undoubtedly voiced views of dozens of other Senators who have altered their position toward world events in the past year. Senator Bailey was one of 30 Senators who, on Oct. 27, 1939, voted against changing the Neutrality Act, declaring: "We are not going to get into this war; it is a European war; it is not our war. There is nothing involved in it that would justify our getting into it. If we are to get into it I should think we were the greatest pack of fools history has ever recorded."

On Feb. 19, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, (D) of Montana, leader of the isolationist group fighting the lend-lease bill, challenged Senator Bailey to admit his inconsistency. Senator Bailey boldly did. As Senators ringed their chairs around the tall figure of the North Carolinian, who speaks in short, sharp sentences, delivered like the blows of a pile driver, he publicly explained his switch.

Today he believes, in effect, that Britain's war is "our war." He did not advocate directly going to war, he said; "I advocate intervention." But he added that he understood the full implications of his policy and solemnly declared that he would take the consequences and would back aid to Britain even if the Axis saw in it an act of war.

These two developments signify and illuminate the changed Washington mood.

Like World War Era

For those whose memories go far, far back to other days it is like the mood that existed in the World War era from 1914 to 1916.

That mood finally culminated in direct aid to the democracies, and collapsed in postwar cynicism and disillusionment in 1919 in the refusal to ratify the League of Nations and accept the responsibilities of peace.

The mood in the House as it voted to prepare fortifications in Guam was uncompromising toward Japan.

The fact that the House is now practically unanimous in a step which it twice before scornfully rejected, speaks for itself.

Summing it up, the congressional mood is changing. More accurately—it has changed and the effect is now crystallizing.

But for historians one baffling question remains. Why did the change of congressional sentiment so vital to the survival of Britain, and the energizing of America's defense effort come now, rather than six months or even a year ago?

The delay may be one of the great factors of history. Looking back on it now, one cause seems to have been the accidental intervention of the 1940 election.

With the best will in the world to banish partisanship from foreign policy, leaders found themselves handicapped to some degree. It has only been in the last few months that the full-steam-ahead signal has been given.

Intimate Message from Washington

Will Peace Bring Socialism to Britain? Opinion Prevails That Private Enterprise, With Curbs, Will Remain in Both England and America

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

After Wendell Willkie had finished an entire afternoon's conversation with Britain's foremost labor leader, who is today Winston Churchill's most influential wartime aid and who in peacetime tomorrow may be his successor, it is likely that he summed up his own reaction about like this: "If this man Bevin is a Socialist, then I'm a Communist."

Now, Mr. Willkie's estimate of the personnel and purposes of British labor leadership is important at this particular time because there are not a few influential persons who are saying that what England is going to be in the future is a big factor in whether the United States should help England now.

"If Britain is going to fall into the hands of the Socialists anyway after the war, why should America help stave off the Nazis: One is as bad as the other."

In testimony on the lend-lease bill, in House and Senate debate, in recurring newspaper columns, in frequent Washington discussion this view often crops up and it is, therefore, pertinent to look at the best information available as to whether the assumption is correct, let alone the conclusion.

Willkie's Friends Hear Views

Mr. Willkie volunteered no statement on this point when he appeared before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and unfortunately no one interrogated him. But many of his friends in Washington have in informal conversation exchanged views with him on the future Britain, and the judgments which he reached after the most recent, first-hand study substantially fills in the picture available from other sources.

What, then, will be England after the war—if American aid, in the words of Senator Tom Connally Feb. 19, is more than a wave of the handkerchief? The following answer is not offered as compassing Mr. Willkie's own views but it can be fairly said that it is an answer which he would very likely share and to which he would not likely take exception. It is an answer drawn from first-hand sources and from those who would not be coddling Socialism as a pretty little experiment. It is, in short:

1. The social order after the war will be going forward in England, as in the United States, toward the end of a larger and larger sharing of the fruits of production.

2. There will be an increase in the field of social legislation designed to achieve that objective.

3. The educational system will be increasingly democratized.

4. The old social order of "dukes and duchesses" will disappear.

5. The British people as a whole, British labor leadership specifically, support the principle of private enterprise and have no intention of abandoning the private enterprise system.

6. There necessarily will be vast new public projects including much-needed Government-sponsored housing work and control or ownership of monopolistic industries, but there is no visible prospect that any party in Britain desires to see the Government take over the instruments of production.

7. England's world of tomorrow, as Mr. Willkie himself might express it, is in line with his hope for America's world of tomorrow wherein the yeast of private enterprise is free to work and expand and yield its benefits to the greatest number. There will be Government regulation to control private enterprise but not Government power to destroy it.

8. Socialism may be the war aim of Prof. Harold Laski, a writer much publicized in the American press, and a few extremists in Britain. It is not the war aim of British labor or the British people. Freedom for themselves and others is Britain's whole war aim and British labor is fighting for the freedom of German laboring people as much as for themselves.

Britain Guards Its Finances

9. Socialization comes to any people when they lose control of their nation's finances. Britain is doing a magnificent job with its wartime budget. Despite the strain of mounting military expenditures, the British Government is not yielding to easy, loose fiscal methods, is keeping its finances on a sound pay-a-lot-as-you-go basis and all parties approve this policy. It would most likely be Mr. Willkie's judgment that Britain has been doing a better job with its budget in war than the New Deal has in peace.

This, at least, is a partial picture of Britain after the war as seen by responsible Americans who have been there.

And about the recurring suggestion that America ought to be wary in helping a Britain that might go Socialist, the majority view is that the conclusion is as wrong as the premise. It is held that the United States is not helping Britain keep its freedom on any presumption of how it will later use its freedom, but to keep the Nazis off America's neck. It also is held here that Britain isn't going Socialist even if some Americans might want it to.

R. D.

Modern Schools' Critics Called Ignorant of Facts

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20 — Describing the critics of modern or progressive education as people living in a horse and buggy age, Dr. Alvin C. Eurich, Acting Dean of the School of Education, Stanford University, told the convention of the Progressive Education Association here that there are now abundant facts from tests which prove their more frequent criticisms groundless.

"Articles so often found in newspapers and magazines usually have a common pattern," Dr. Eurich said. "They make general statements, then support them with a few isolated cases. We should demand from these critics the facts on which they base their statements or that they wait until they get some facts.

"On the other hand, a body of facts comparing the results of modern education with those of traditional education has been made available in the last decade and can be offered to discredit their statements."

Four Classes of Criticism

The criticisms fall roughly into four classes:

1. Modern education doesn't develop loyalty;
2. It doesn't develop disciplined individuals;
3. It doesn't result in good citizens, good personal and social adjustment;
4. It doesn't develop leaders.

Up to now, there is no conclusive scientific data on the first, and in order to get data one must first gain some conception of what loyalty is—a conception not easily formed from the criticisms, Dr. Eurich commented.

"If the critics mean by discipline that modern education doesn't teach the three R's, we now have a considerable body of information on this," he went on. He then cited several studies, some of them maintained over many years, comparing the results of widely-known and accepted achievement tests given to children of progressive and traditional schools. Children of the same mental rating were tested in reading efficiency, in vocabulary, in ability to do arithmetic problems, and in their information in various areas.

Results of Tests

In the tests given by the Lincoln School, New York City, children of modern and traditional schools showed similar ratings.

In Los Angeles tests made before the school system changed to progressive (1925) were compared with tests made after ten years under progressive methods. The moderns were four a half months ahead in reading, higher in spelling, and in the earlier grades lower in arithmetic but had caught up by the sixth grade.

Pasadena and Santa Monica tests show the children even, and Houston, Texas, tests showed that of three groups totaling two thousand children the group that devoted the smallest time to traditional drills and exercises was highest of the three. Testings made in other cities and yielding similar data were also cited.

"So, if the critics mean by discipline, skills and knowledge, these facts are against them," Dr. Eurich declared.

If by discipline they mean that the child from the progressive school cannot hold his own when he passes along into traditional schools, there are facts to examine here also, Dr. Eurich continued.

The Elementary School of the University of California at Los Angeles made a study of 101 children from modern type schools and an equal number of the same mental rating from traditional schools and found that the moderns were ahead of the traditionals in junior high schools by two or three months, and that their marks were higher. Similar studies at the high school level were made in Winnetka, Ill.

College Aptitude

For the college level, results of the eight-year study of the Progressive Education Association, of the 1,500 children from 30 secondary schools who have gone on into college were also cited. Comparing these children with an equal number of like abilities from traditional schools this study showed at the end of seven years (1940) the total scholarship records of progressive school students slightly higher.

Further breakdowns of the data show that the children from the more advanced of the so-called progressive schools were far ahead of those from the more conservative of the so-called progressive schools. Figures were given by Dr. Eurich in all cases, but are too complicated to present here. Tests at the University of Minnesota showing that students in the general college, a progressive experiment at the freshman-sophomore level, did equally well in higher courses with those coming from ordinary liberal arts groups, were also given.

Kind of Citizens

As for progressive education not producing good citizens, who take part in social and extra-curricular activities and show leadership, the eight-year study was drawn on again and yielded a rating of seven for the moderns as against five for the traditionals.

To elaborate, progressive school students in college took part in a greater variety of activities and gave more time to them yet kept up their academic work. In positions of leadership to which students were elected, progressive school students were 80 per cent ahead of the others.

To test ability to work independently, professors were asked to rate 3,000 students without knowing from which kind of school they had come. Of the 600 rated as specially able to work independently 75 per cent were from progressive schools, Dr. Eurich stated.

"Critics of modern education are basing their statements upon their own feelings and prejudices, and not on facts," he repeated.

Wider Scope Explained

"Old conventional programs did teach us to read and write, to spell and figure and acquire some knowledge. These skills, however, the modern programs achieve in less time and have more time to devote to things now realized as of great importance—social attitudes, co-operation, self-initiative, critical judgment, ability to work together.

"We cannot and dare not allow critics to push us back into a horse and buggy age or to keep us from pushing ahead into an airplane age. We hold ourselves back by an intense desire to perpetuate the methods that we experienced as children," he concluded.

Urging mothers and fathers to bring younger members of the community into community organizations and activities, Dr. Caroline Zachry made a strong plea for greater understanding and companionship between adults and older youth. "I used to say youth needs a chance to become adult and to serve, but I have now come around to this," she said, "we cannot run a democracy with middle-aged and older, possibly discouraged, people alone, a democracy must keep inducting its youth. We cannot get along without them."

Defender

Dr. Alvin C. Eurich
Who defended modern teaching methods at the convention of the Progressive Education Association in Philadelphia.

Wonders of Research: Sun Clock

Banker in Colorado constructs an accurate device for telling time by solar light.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most attractive and at the same time accurate devices for determining time by the sun has been built by John Bunyan, banker and amateur astronomer in Berthoud, Colorado. It is a sun-clock, mounted on a stone pier in his back yard, covered by a glass and wood cover which tilts back on a rest when the instrument is in use.

It goes somewhat farther than the usual sundial because the analemma automatically makes the correction for the equation of time so that mean solar time is obtained.

Mr. Bunyan in explaining the mechanism writes, "A horizontal shaft carries a single thread steel worm, one end of the shaft being directly connected to the setting knob of an alarm clock from which all the works have been taken except the parts which gear the motion of the hour hand. The worm meshes with a 24-tooth bronze worm gear attached to the lower end of a polar axis so that 24 turns of the shaft will turn the polar axis once."

Like many an amateur before him, Mr. Bunyan used a Ford pump assembly to make the polar axis. At the outer end of the polar axis is attached a piece of 2½-inch band iron shaped so that one branch carries a plus 4 lens, stopped down to one-eighth of an inch.

The other branch carries an analemma curved to a radius of 10 inches and held 10 inches from the lens. The analemma is drawn with India ink on a sheet of aluminum and marked with the degrees of the sun's declination. Opposite each degree mark is given the date of the sun's crossing.

The horizontal shaft is rotated by means of a knurled knob until the sun's image is bisected by the appropriate branch of the analemma and the time is read from the clock dial. The instrument is accurate to within about a minute and gives the approximate day of the year. A further report on the sun-clock was published in Popular Astronomy for November 1940.

Cork Substitute

Brazil is the source of what may turn out to be an adequate substitute for the cork America now imports from Portugal. In Brazil has been found a bark that when ground has the qualities of cork. It is already in use for the production of insulating board. The United States uses 120,000 tons of cork each year for insulating materials, gaskets, washers and wads for high explosive shell cases. Transportation is a large problem, however, because the product is bulky.

Dust and Telephones

In addition to snow and sleet storms that trouble telephone men, dust storms have been added to the list. M. T. Dow, transmission engineer at Bell Telephone Laboratories, says that dust storms build up a noise in telephone circuits characterized by a hissing sound which builds up gradually in intensity, as the severity of the storm increases. The noise may persist for hours.

And when the effects of lightning are superimposed on those of dust static, variation in the noise and voltage of current lost to the ground become very rapid and erratic.

The correction has been found in providing a direct current path from line wires to ground in regions where these disturbances occur. Without such a path, says Mr. Dow, the high potential set up on the conductors may cause intermittent breaking down of the line protectors and superimpose a popping noise on the relatively steady hissing sound. Protector breakdowns have been known to occur at the rate of 300 times a minute.

In a report published in the current Bell Laboratories Record, Mr. Dow adds that press reports in the wake of dust storms have often described such effects as corona on radio antenna lead-ins and fences, failure of automobile ignition system, flashovers on power system and interference with plane communications.

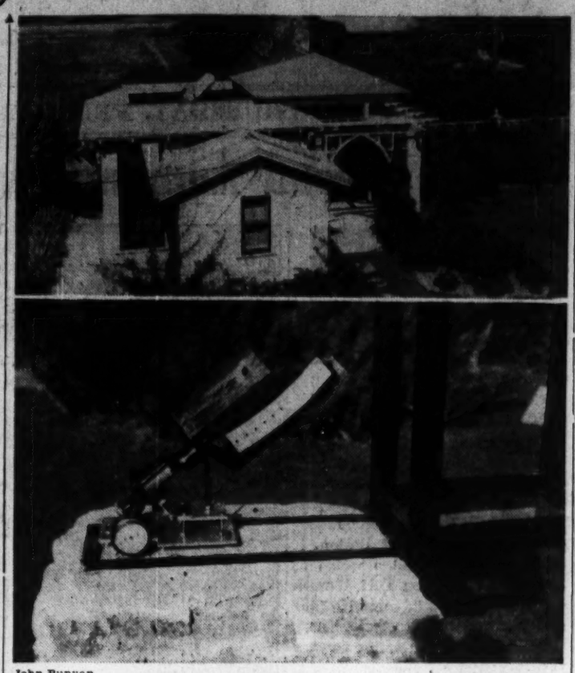
Hair Breadths

Taking advantage of a technique for testing wool, developed by the United States Department of Agriculture, Dr. Morris Steggerda and Mrs. Ruth Eckardt of the Carnegie Institution of Washington have been measuring the breadth of human hair to determine whether standards prevail for the different races, Indians, Negroes, Whites, etc.

Measurements are made in microns or thousandths of a millimeter, according to Dr. Steggerda, who adds: "It is evident that the Maya have the largest hair in cross section, and the Dutch the smallest, with the Navajo and Negro approaching the Maya very closely. The Negro hair is most elliptical and the Maya the roundest.

White-Tail Deer

The Pacific white-tail deer, a second cousin to the common Virginia deer, is no longer listed in the "extinct" class, for an entire herd of them has been discovered on a small island near the mouth of the Columbia River. Game officials are now busy scouting for a suitable refuge site and experimenting with live-trapping methods. With new roads opening and agriculture gradually taking over the entire habitat of the remaining Pacific white-tails, it will only be a question of time before they really are extinct unless protective measures are taken.



John Bunyan

Where Sky Is Brought to Back Yard

Upper: The observatory which Amateur Astronomer John Bunyan has built in his yard in Berthoud, Colo. The telescope can be seen protruding from the roof. Lower: Mr. Bunyan's unique sun clock, which rests on a stone pier near his observatory.

Canada Acts to Quench Hostility Toward Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 20—Canada is the center of the British Empire's only problem of Japanese peaceful penetration, but Canada is determined not to agitate this problem during the present critical period in the Orient.

This was made clear in Parliament by the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, when he suddenly denounced those who are carrying on an anti-Japanese agitation in British Columbia, home of the Japanese population of Canada.

"We recently witnessed," Mr. King said, "an unfortunate recrudescence of anti-Oriental and particularly anti-Japanese feeling in British Columbia. This campaign was characterized by wholly unsubtantiated and irresponsible charges and accusations against our fellow nationals and other residents of British Columbia who are of Japanese racial origin. As a result, public opinion was becoming aroused and unjustified fears were being entertained."

Mr. King's statement came as reports from the Orient indicated a growing crisis there between Japan and the British Empire. The Prime Minister spoke of the possibility of a "Japanese thrust at Singapore," though he expressed hope that moderate counsels would prevail in the Japanese Government.

Inquiry by Committee

To support his attitude, Mr. King presented to Parliament the report of a committee set up by the Government to investigate the attitude of the Japanese population in British Columbia towards the war. This committee considered the widespread fear among British Columbia people that in the event of a break between the British Empire and Japan, Japanese residents of Canada might become a grave problem.

The committee found that: "It was very apparent, and in this the majority of the witnesses who appeared before the committee agreed, that this complex of economic national and racial factors has produced a dangerous situation, but it was most significant that, with one exception, all witnesses examined, even those most hostile to the Japanese, agreed that the greater danger was to be expected not from the Japanese themselves, but from the white population, who with only the slightest additional provocation, might suddenly resort to violence against Japanese individuals or groups. The Japanese themselves are alive to this hostility, and their fear and perplexity, and their natural determination to protect themselves if attacked, are further elements of danger.

"The committee recognized that the situation in British Columbia may be further complicated at any time by acts committed outside of Canada; acts which cannot be foreseen, but which may be intensely provocative. Any occurrence of that nature might not only provoke action against the Japanese in British Columbia but, if there were Canadians of Japanese race serving at the time in the armed forces of Canada, they might also be in danger of attack by the less responsible element among their comrades."

Exemption From Armed Forces

For this reason the committee's chief recommendation was that Japanese should not serve in the armed forces of Canada, and should not be given military training. Finally the committee found that "the first and perhaps the greatest potential source of danger is not disloyalty on the part of the Japanese in Canada, but the animosity of white Canadians against the Japanese in general."

As a result of the committee's findings, Canada is now making a new registration of Japanese in British Columbia. The committee found that there is no substantial basis for British Columbians' belief that many Japanese have entered Canada illegally of recent years, but to make sure about it, the Government is investigating all the Japanese in the country, through a committee set up in British Columbia.

Following Mr. King's plea for moderation, it was expected here that members of Parliament who have been identified prominently with agitation against the Japanese would drop the issue, for the present at least.

Longshoremen Win on Pacific; Navy Seizes Strike Tied Ship

By the Associated Press

On the labor front, a wage increase of five cents an hour for straight time and 10 cents for overtime was granted Pacific Coast longshoremen yesterday by the Waterfront Employers' Association, in San Francisco.

F. P. Foisie, President of the employer group, notified Harry Bridges, Congress of Industrial Organizations longshore leader, that the increase, which will mean $1 per hour straight time pay and $1.50 for overtime, was granted under a contractual provision requiring a wage review at this time.

San Diego, Calif.—A tuna boat in the process of conversion to a mine-sweeper was removed from the strike-bound Campbell Machine Company to the Navy's destroyer base, where it will be completed.

Columbus, Ohio—The Ohio Supreme Court decreed yesterday that the State Bureau of Unemployment Compensation must pay jobless benefits to 6,675 coal miners idle during a shutdown in the bituminous coal district in 1939.

The decision set aside Administrator H. C. Atkinson's ruling the men were on strike and therefore not entitled to benefits.

Detroit—The Ford Motor Company, a representative said yesterday, has begun posting of notices in its various departments that it will comply in all respects with a National Labor Relations Board order and that it will cease and desist from discouraging organizing efforts of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.).

The posting of such notices was one of the stipulations of an NLRB order sustained last week by the United States Supreme Court.

New York—James Caesar Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, has set March 1 as the deadline for instrumentalists of the American Guild of Musical Artists to join the Federation or face a boycott of 130,000 other musicians.

This would prevent the instrumentalists from playing over the air, in movies, in concerts or for recordings, and Mr. Petrillo has informed broadcasters that all musicians appearing on the radio after March 1 must hold federation cards.

Washington—Joseph V. Moreschi, General President of the American Federation of Labor's International Hod Carriers Union, has asked all his local unions to charge no more than $25 initiation fee for men seeking union membership to qualify for work on defense projects.

Pittsburgh—A threat of a strike in a defense plant employing 14,000 men was voiced yesterday by Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, a short time after William S. Knudsen had told a House Committee that labor difficulties had not seriously hampered the defense program.

Mr. Murray, who also is Chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, notified defense authorities in Washington that unless they were "prepared to see" that the Bethlehem Steel Company "discontinues its unlawful and discriminatory" practices the company's Lackawanna, N. Y., plant would be closed.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A National Labor Board official declared that the S. W. O. C. had filed charges against Bethlehem in connection with the alleged "lock-out."

Ickes Denies He'll Censor Press, Radio

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes said yesterday the Roosevelt Administration had no idea whatever of censoring the radio or press services and he called an assertion to the contrary a "toy balloon."

He made the comment in reply to questions about a statement in Chicago by Verne Marshall, Chairman of the No Foreign War Committee.

Mr. Marshall said he had learned Sunday that "there is a plan for Secretary Ickes to take over the authority now exercised by the Federal Communications Commission (radio regulatory body) and to undertake to assume administrative censorship of the news wire services."

'Main Street' Fastest Growing Part of U. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Main Street—Symbol of the Nation's thousands of towns under 2,500 population—was the fastest growing part of the American map in the last decade.

The Census Bureau said sample figures from the 1940 census showed that while larger cities gained 7.9 per cent and strictly farm territory declined by a small fraction of a per cent, towns under 2,500 boasted a 14.5 per cent gain.

The survey also showed that while men slightly outnumber women, it's not true in the big cities where females predominate. Males have a slight edge in the small towns and a big margin in the farm territory.

Tunnel Completed Under Mobile River

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 20 (AP)—Officials arranged to open today a new $4,000,000 traffic tunnel under the Mobile River here, a link in the "Old Spanish Trail" from Florida to California.

Only pedestrians will be allowed to enter the 3,389-foot tube during the day. Beginning tonight, traffic will be restricted to vehicles only.

The tunnel, named for the late Senator John H. Bankhead, Sr., is part of U. S. Highway 90. It will save about seven miles and 18 minutes' driving time over the Old Bay Bridge route.

It was built in 22 months with Federal funds.

New Zealand's Home Army Allows Larger Regular Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealand, which had a regular army of only a few hundred men 15 months ago will have a home defense army of 40,000 men this year, it is revealed here, as well as an expeditionary force of up to 30,000 men.

Of this home army, moreover, 25,000 men will have been trained to the standards of the expeditionary force and have received three months' intensive teaching in military camps. Officers and non-commissioned officers will have received still longer courses.

There will be three divisions of the enlisted Home Guard, a semi-military organization which would act in a guerrilla role against invaders, cutting railroads, blasting bridges, and building booby traps and land mines in the path of their advance.

The territorial force (militia), built from its prewar strength of 16,000 to just short of 26,000 men by application of the draft under the new universal military service law, is being steadily trained throughout the southern summer.

Units formed from veterans have facilities for training limited only by their enthusiasm. They parade at least twice a week.

The Home Guard, which got off to a slow start because of the Government's failure to make clear what obligations would be assumed by enlisted men, and by a somewhat too explicit waiver which the men had to give of rights to claim compensation or pensions in case of accident or illness, is now rapidly improving and is expected to grow into a valuable powerful force.

Wasp Waists, Swirling Hems Mark Paris Spring Styles

PARIS, via Berlin, Feb. 12. Delayed (AP)—Wasp waists and swirling hems characterized the first showing of spring fashions in Paris since the German occupation.

The audience was in strong contrast to visitors of other years. Salons were well filled, but almost entirely with private French customers. No commercial buyers were present and only a few style reporters attended.

There appeared to be no Germans present either as buyers or private customers.

Leading American style magazines did not send representatives, owing to the difficulty of getting style news to their periodicals in time for publication.

Waists Are Tight

Materials were used with a lavish hand. Waists were pulled in to breath-taking tightness, and bodices molded to accent raised busts and natural shoulders.

These were the silhouette highlights in the collection, which Paquin, one of Paris' oldest dressmaking houses and the only one left on the Rue de la Paix, paraded.

In evening dresses figures were given the same scant treatment above the waistline and the same extravagance of flare and fullness below. The absence of decolleté was marked, evening necks being cut high and arms covered with sleeves.

Suits were played up in great numbers and in many versions. Bolero suits were shown in black or navy wools with printed crepe blouses. Other suits had loose box-style jackets. Strictly tailored suits were featured in men's suitings and plain wools.

Prominence was given to afternoon suits in pastel-colored jerseys, some with lace jabots or fox fur revers. These had short, tight-waisted jackets, rippled in front below the waistline, and had very full circular skirts.

Front Fullness Stressed

Dress skirts swirled with shirrs and pleatings, stressing front fullness and all-day skirts were short with the hems reaching to the base of the knee cap. Coats rippled with umbrella pleats or full circular cuts. A few loose-back coats were shown, but the majority of coats had fitted princess lines with the waist drastically nipped in.

Printed crepes were used for suits and frocks in a pattern featuring closely covered grounds with floral designs in brilliant multi-color. Print dresses had short sleeves, swirling skirts, and high necks with self-ties or frilled white organdie vestees. They had loose coats of dark wools or printed jackets on loose box lines to the hip.

Day-dress colors included white, powder and turquoise blues, dusty pinks, pale greys violet, geranium, royal, navy and black.

Bill in Illinois Would Force Rehiring

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 20 (AP)—A bill to require Illinois employers to grant leaves of absence and rehire employees inducted into military service was introduced in the Legislature here by State Representative Nick Keller of Waukegan.

Employers would be required under terms of the bill to reinstate an employee within 40 days after his honorable discharge from the Army or Navy, either to the same position the employee held when he was inducted into the Federal service or "to a position of like seniority, status and pay." The bill would give the Circuit and Superior Courts power to enforce the proposed act.

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The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building:
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
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The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 15.35mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Third Sundays, monthly, 4:30-5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Note: to convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time add 5 hours and an additional hour for British Summer Time.

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Show Youth True Path, Columbia Dean Urges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 20—The youth of today is more independent-minded than a decade ago and educators have a duty to show them what is fine and worthy in the American way of life, Dean Herbert Edwin Hawkes of Columbia College, Columbia University, told the Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations at its eighth annual convention at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall here today. Speaking on the subject, "The Democratic Way of Life in a Period of Conflict," Dean Hawkes stressed that educators now were "dealing with a generation of youth who cannot be led by the nose, but who will make up their minds from the best data available to them."

"That is where our responsibility comes in—to see that they obtain adequate data," he declared.

"In the first place we must be sure that we have something worth saving in order to make our young people conscious of that fact," Dean Hawkes continued. "Those of us who have any influence or part in the actual teaching of youth must remember that this is not the time to emphasize too prominently the mistakes that we have made in the past."

Admitting that this country had seen lynchings, the Ku Klux Klan, slavery and unjustified land grabbing, Dean Hawkes emphasized that this should not act as a barrier to upholding of a decent cause now, referring to American aid to Britain.

Look for the Best

"A Nation like an individual has a right to be estimated at its best rather than at its worst," he said. "Just now the situation demands less emphasis on what is wrong in our way of life and more on what is fine and worthy in it. What we need now is faith in the validity of our essential traditions, a conviction that during the past 200 years our way of life has, on the whole, been on the upward grade and that contributions to its development have been by men of vision, high purpose and wisdom.

"If we lose the blessings, we keep the ugly qualities just the same. We certainly should lose no opportunity for developing in our youth respect for our social and political order."

The second point emphasized by Dean Hawkes was the importance of the integrity of the individual personality.

"We, as men and women deeply interested in doing our share in molding the characters of youth who will soon be the living examples of the American way of life, have the responsibility now in this time of conflict more than ever to recognize the values both in the past and in our present, to impress their importance upon our boys and girls and help them to leave to their successors a better world than we have left them."

Higher Standards

Among his observations that the modern college boy was more clear thinking and independent than a decade ago, Dean Hawkes stressed that drinking and smoking no longer were believed essential to avoid being thought queer.

"If he does or does not like to go around in an old sweater, his fellows do not make him feel that he must follow their example. The freshman cap is not used as religiously as formerly," he said.

Howard Y. McClusky, Associate Director of the American Youth Commission, told a general session of the Council that the human element in society was receiving the kind of recognition never before accorded it.

"We are living in a world crisis which is primarily an ideological one," he said. "Our responsibility as personnel workers is to help to determine the method by which the best for the most people can be secured. Personnel workers must help to mobilize all of the skills and resources in their communities."

Officers Elected

Harold Benjamin, Dean of the College of Education, University of Maryland, urged discarding of "all the weight and trappings of academic superstition," as the first step in total defense of the Nation.

George E. Hutcherson, chief of the Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance, State Department of Education, Albany, N. Y., was elected President of the National Vocational Guidance Association. Other officers were: Dr. Margaret W. Bennett, Director of Guidance, Pasadena, Calif., public schools, Vice President; Dr. C. Gilbert Wrenn, Professor of Educational Psychology and assistant director of the General College, University of Minnesota, Second Vice President; Arnold H. Hess, Industrial Arts and Vocational Guidance teacher, of State Teachers College, Newark, N. J., Treasurer, and Mildred W. Hickman, Director of Guidance and Placement, Cleveland public schools; William K. Hopkins, Manager of Labor Relations, Union Oil Company of California, Los Angeles, Calif., and Carroll L. Shartle, chief of the Occupational Analysis Section, Social Security Board, Trustees for two year terms. The Secretary of the Association is appointed.

Shorter Leaves For West Pointers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Graduates of the United States Military Academy at West Point will receive vacations of only a little more than a month this year because of the Army's demands.

The War Department announced yesterday that leaves for the class graduating in June would be terminated July 31, instead of Sept. 1, as has been customary.

The shorter leave will permit the youthful officers to attend special service schools.

Leaves similarly were shortened last year, when the new second lieutenants were ordered back to duty in mid-summer.

News Guild to Argue Against Check on NLRB

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20 (AP)—The American Newspaper Guild and the New Jersey State Industrial Union Council, both C. I. O affiliates, were granted permission Feb. 18 by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals to participate in reargument of a case involving the National Labor Relations Board and the Newark, N. J., Morning Ledger Company.

The court handed down a decision Feb. 3 holding that the NLRB had no jurisdiction in disputes arising between employer and employee after the employer had signed a collectively bargained contract with a union. On Feb. 7, Judge Albert B. Maris, without comment, ordered a reargument before the full court of five judges. The court's original decision reversed an NLRB order directing the reinstatement of Agnes Fahy, an employee of the Morning Ledger Company, with back pay for more than three years.

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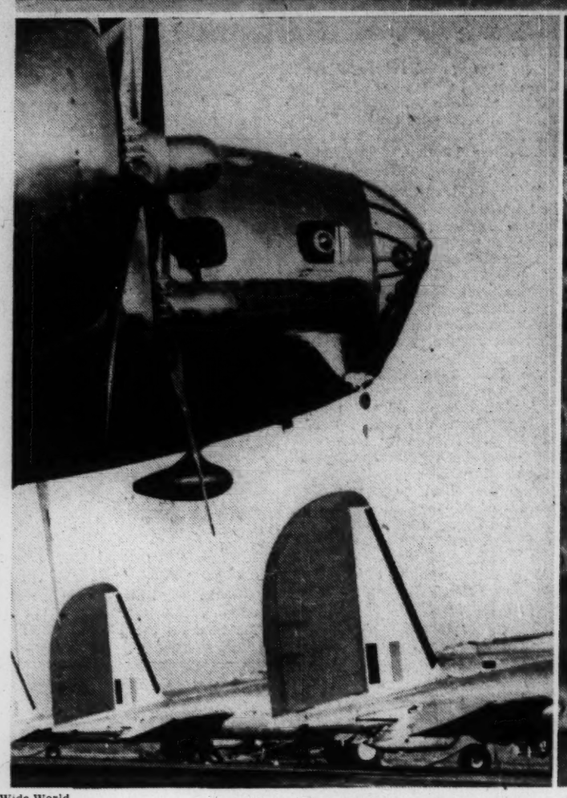

Wide World

British Officers Get Preview of Aid on Way

Pictured at the Boeing plant in Seattle, Wash. (above) are part of the 16 "Flying Fortresses" ordered by the British. Each of the ships has the bull's-eye insignia painted on its side. At lower left are some of the Boeing bombers, with a cruising speed of more than 300 miles an hour. At lower right is pictured Sir Hugh Dowding, Air Chief Marshal, inspecting one of the huge auxiliary fuel tanks for a "Flying Fortress." Sir Hugh has been in the United States for some months. C. L. Egtvedt, chairman of the Boeing Company, is explaining a feature of the construction. The photograph was made under the wing of a "Flying Fortress" for the United States Air Corps.

Knudsen Bars Complacency Over Rising Plane Output

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—The rate of plane production in the United States is now rising at a fairly rapid pace, but neither the Office of Production Management nor the people of the United States have any reason to be satisfied until the figure is far higher than it is today, according to William S. Knudsen, OPM General Director.

Revealing that 1,036 airplanes, of which all but 26 were warplanes, were delivered by American manufacturers during January, Mr. Knudsen declared at his monthly press conference that the training plane situation is well in hand, that pursuit plane construction is coming along all right, but that the most serious deficiency is in big bombers.

Of the 1,036 planes, 957 were delivered to the Army, Navy, and the British, but Mr. Knudsen declined to say how many went to Britain. Of the 799 planes delivered in December, the United Kingdom and Canada received 308. Delivery on the same ratio in January would have meant approximately 400 trainers, pursuit ships, and bombers for Britain's war effort.

While warning that there is no room for complacency in viewing the current plane situation, Mr. Knudsen did predict that at least 18,000 planes will be manufactured in the United States during 1941. He also said that the present ratio of approximately 50 trainers to 50 combat planes would be altered in favor of more combat craft as the year wore on.

While Mr. Knudsen said that the Army Air Corps would soon give the Ford Motor Company an "educational" contract whereby it can prepare to turn out unassembled parts of the giant B-24 long-range bomber. This four-engine bomber is produced by the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, and the parts produced by the Ford Company will be assembled by Consolidated, since, as Mr. Knudsen explained, the "father of the plane" is responsible for its final condition and delivery.

The national defense production chief said that the contract with Ford will mean that the Government will pay for the installation of machinery—mainly jigs—at the new Ford plant to be erected at Ypsilanti, Mich. Since the new contract has been negotiated, rather than determined by open bidding, it does not contain the pro-labor clauses objected to by the Ford Company, Mr. Knudsen said, adding that Sidney Hillman, OPM Associated Director General, had agreed to the contract in the interest of national defense.

On Feb. 28 Mr. Hillman and Mr. Knudsen will confer with Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and with Walter P. Reuther, divisional Chief of the United Automobile Workers of America, on the latter's plan to utilize the automobile industry for the mass production of aircraft.

Mr. Knudsen also countered charges from midwestern Congressmen that their districts were being neglected in the allocation of national defense projects, with the assertion that "we have done as well as could be expected on decentralization of new war industries.

"We were told at the beginning of the program to go between the Alleghanies and the Rockies and we have tried to do so whenever possible," he said.

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Government by People on Way in Oklahoma

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—In a rather roundabout way Oklahoma is returning local government, both the privileges and responsibilities, to the people. This movement, reversing the trend of recent years toward greater centralization of government, is a part of Gov. Leon C. Phillips' budget-balancing program, although it does not show up on the surface as such.

Governor Phillips is a Democrat, one of the old-fashioned kind, a booster of state's rights, and out of sympathy with much of the New Deal. The state's rights idea he carries all the way down to certain aspects of local government. And he admits that in urging decentralization of government he is moving against some of the philosophy expressed in Washington.

His legislative program, already mostly completed, aims at not only cutting State Goverment costs, but at handling the job of spending and collecting the money as far as possible back to the taxpayers themselves. The program revolves around a bill, recently passed and signed, which forces counties to allot 5 mills of the 15 mills tax limit, to the schools.

When the State collects and spends the money for such small local units as the schools, Governor Phillips believes, the taxpayer loses touch with, and thus his interest in and appreciation of the governmental process. He ceases to act, as he is supposed to in a democracy, as a check on and a part of government.

The checks and balances which work, sometimes slowly but usually surely, in a school district board meeting, with member John Jones telling the chairman that "the school can get along without that new stove this year," are not there when the business is all handled up at the State Capital.

It is an old story perhaps, but it is news in Oklahoma. Students of government who once were vigorous in their appeal for greater centralization of government for efficiency, after watching things work out and noting how important a part this human factor plays are now just as strong in their demand for decentralization. But to fully appreciate what this all means it is necessary to go back a few years into Oklahoma history.

Gov. William H. (Alfalfa Bill) Murray in 1932, even before the New Deal, had a deep and no doubt earnest concern for the "forgotten man." He also wanted to cut government costs, and he thought he saw how he could do that and cut taxes at the same time.

"If we don't have so much to spend," he said, "we won't spend it. We'll cut taxes. That'll help the taxpayer. Then with less money to spend we'll have to cut government costs."

First he had property assessments, or valuations, reduced. This chopped some property tax bills in half. Then he pushed through legislation to abolish all ad valorem taxes for State purposes. And by way of cutting costs to help meet this loss of revenue he arranged for elimination of all township governmental machinery.

Then came Gov. E. W. Marland, who, his opponents claimed, tried to "out New Deal the New Deal."

Governor Marland put through first a homestead tax exemption law, easing or eliminating the tax burden on a good part of the State's taxable property, the valuations on which, it will be remembered, already had been reduced. Also passed under Governor Marland was the State's first old-age pension law.

During all this time the only new tax enacted was a one-cent sales tax under Governor Murray for relief. Governor Marland added a cent to this for his pensioners.

Then came the law limiting the ad valorem tax for local purposes to 15 mills. This really started the trouble about the schools. For while the schools are free to call upon the State for aid—as a matter of fact the Constitution says it is the State's job to see to it that the schools are maintained—the cities and counties are prohibited from asking for such help. Hard put to it under this tax limitation to collect enough for their own uses, the cities and counties said to the schools: "We can't ask the State for help. You can. We'll spend what we can collect locally, or most of it. You go to the Legislature for yours."

And the schools did. And as a result the Legislature liberalized its school aid law. The Legislature in effect took over the job of collecting and spending the money for the local school districts.

Then came Governor Philips, in 1939, inheriting a $10,000,000 deficit—illegal under the Oklahoma Constitution—and bringing some ideas about spending and about keeping govenment close to the people.

He started off by lopping State salaries and putting teeth in a law which requires—but which hadn't been much followed—the sale of delinquent tax property.

Then he went to work on the school problem. The bill just passed has the effect not only of relieving the State of the cost of this school support, but, what is held more important, of forcing local units to do their own collecting and spending, forcing back on them the job of governing themselves.

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Army, Navy Spreading Out: How Far? Wonders Hawaii

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Condemnation by the Federal Government of private lands in Hawaii for defense purposes has aroused considerable speculation as to just how far the Army and Navy intend to go in "taking over" the islands.

As a result of augmented defense activities the Army and Navy have found themselves confronted with what Herr Hitler refers to as a Lebensraum problem. They need more "living space." And they have proceeded to take it in a manner which some of Hawaii's citizens feel has been unnecessarily abrupt.

But methods employed by private land owners in asserting their rights and in attempting to obtain what they believe to be just compensation for lands taken from them is reassuring evidence that even in a national emergency of great magnitude, American democracy preserves effective machinery for protecting the rights of the individual.

Not satisfied with the condemnation price which the Navy placed on deposit as payment for land taken from them, one group of property owners took their case to Federal Court and were awarded a price two and one-half times the original naval appraisal. This case is expected to aid efforts by other civilian land owners to obtain increased compensation from the Navy for condemned land.

Control 35,000 Acres

Together the Army and Navy in Hawaii have title to or control approximately 35,000 acres, not including remote islands such as Palmyra, Johnston, Midway and Wake which are being developed as naval bases.

Of this total the Army has about 25,000 acres and the Navy, 10,000.

Most of the recent condemnation suits have been filed in behalf of the Navy, which has been more pinched for space than the Army.

In six separate actions since September, 1940, the Navy acquired more than 4,000 additional acres, including a considerable portion of beach property which had been used for small homes and vacation residences.

In one suit alone the Navy condemned and acquired title to 2,600 acres in a remote part of Oahu for development of an airport for land planes.

Another parcel of 553 acres was acquired for use in connection with development of a seaplane base at Kaneohe Bay, on the opposite side of the island from Honolulu.

Have Acted Swiftly

Another piece of land, totaling 539 acres, was condemned and taken by the Navy for use as the site of a central radio control station.

So swiftly has the Government moved in making private property available for military use that in some cases the Navy's bulldozers and tractors have been at work almost before the land owner has been informed that his property has been taken by the Government for defense purposes.

Because of the necessity for speed in pushing the defense projects through to completion, the Navy has followed the practice in some cases of setting an appraisal price based on the assessed value of the condemned land plus 40 per cent. This amount is placed on deposit, and the property owner is then privileged to accept the Navy's price or go to court to obtain more.

In the case of one parcel of 33 acres, the original amount placed on deposit by the Navy in payment for this condemned area was approximately $14,000. Property owners, indignant at such a low figure, took the matter to court and won a judgment for approximately $35,000.

One of the principal factors underlying selection of new lands by the Navy is a desire to avoid putting all the eggs in one basket.

Pearl Harbor Vulnerable

At present practically all naval strength in Hawaii is concentrated at Pearl Harbor, a concentration which would be particularly vulnerable if enemy planes gained access to the air above Oahu.

As a partial remedy for this situation, the Navy is spreading out its new development to spot important projects in widely separated parts of the island.

There has been some cautious suggestion that the Army and Navy return to the Territory or in some way make available to the public those lands no longer useful for military purposes.

It is argued in support of this proposal that some Army and Navy reservations in Hawaii, because of changes in defense strategy, are no longer of much importance and could be returned to the public without weakening the defenses of the islands.

But this is a suggestion of recent origin and has as yet been identified with no official sources or with no potent advocacy among the civilian populace.

New Railroad Gun Proves Great Success

ABERDEEN, Md., Feb. 20 (AP)—Brig. Gen. J. B. Rose, Aberdeen proving ground commander, expressed "extreme satisfaction" at first tests here of a new eight-inch railroad gun hurling 260-pound shells 18 miles out into Chesapeake Bay.

The gun, weighing 225,000 pounds, is the first major improvement in coastal defense artillery since World War days, General Rose said.

The carriage, made by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, is the first turned out by a private manufacturer since the World War.

Four such guns comprise a battery in combat work. From fire characteristic studies, Army officers said, range tables will be prepared for firing at all elevations.

The over-all length of the gun and its mount is 49 feet, six inches. The carriage is 10 feet wide, with a clearance about the same as a normal railroad car.

The tests were directed by Maj. G. G. Eddy, Chief Proof Officer, and J. F. Weber, in charge of anti-aircraft, railway, and seacoast ranges.

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Turkish Press Says Pact Keeps Bulgars From Axis

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Feb. 20 (AP)—Officially controlled Turkish newspapers said today that the Bulgarian-Turkish nonaggression accord is insurance that Bulgaria will not join the Axis and that it actually constitutes an obstacle to any German advance through Bulgaria to Greece.

"Bulgaria promises not to enter the tri-partite pact," caid the newspaper Vakit.

"It would not be easy for Germany to go to fight in Greece against the Greek and Turkish armies unless the way had been thoroughly prepared as in Rumania and this declaration makes this preparation more difficult."

The newspaper Tan said it was an exaggeration to interpret the declaration "as the British do, that it is a wall to further German penetration of the Balkans, or, as the Germans say, that it is a political defeat for England.

"This declaration was made simply to reassure Bulgaria that our preparations in Thrace (the frontier region) are not offensive in nature. Bulgaria indicates her unwillingness to allow German soldiers to pass through her territory.

"At the same time Bulgaria is too weak to help any German drive, but a German march through Bulgaria might cause a revolution there and allow the British to bomb Rumanian oil fields."

The newspaper Ikilian declared that, "although we made this declaration with Bulgaria, our doors are closed to Germany and we shall keep our obligations to Greece and Britain."

[Informants in Sofia, siding with Axis interpretation of the Turkish-Bulgarian pact when it was disclosed last Monday, expressed belief that the accord might force Greece to give up her fight against Italy.

They held it meant that Turkey would stand by as a neutral when and if German armies move across Bulgaria toward Greece. Both Turkey and Bulgaria had concentrated armed forces on their common frontier. forces on their common frontier.]

Gayda's Version

ROME, Feb. 20 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, Fascist editorial spokesman, predicted today that "further manifestations of pacification and understanding in the Balkans" would follow the Bulgarian-Turkish nonaggression accord.

He indicated in Il Giornale d'Italia that the pact might have been intended to forestall Turkish action in case German troops entered Bulgaria to attack Greece, saying that it assured "peaceful relations" between Turkey and Bulgaria "whatever may happen around them."

Bakeries Seized

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Bulgarian Army took control of bakeries and their personnel throughout the country today, presumably to assure bread supply for new troops called in recent days.

The bakeries continued also to serve the civilian population but under Army direction.

California Guard To Be Brought Up To 5,000 Strength

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Enlistment of men in California State Guard, a home defense organization which will have a maximum strength of 5,000 officers and men, will begin in March, according to Col. John T. Geary, Executive Officer in the Adjutant General's office here. Colonel Geary says the first two regiments will form after the regular National Guard units, numbering nearly 10,000, have been inducted into the Regular Army on March 3.

Sacramento and San Bernardino are expected to have the first two units which will be part of two regiments each with 1,285 officers and men. Col. Allard A. Calkins, San Francisco banker, and Col. Dwight M. Green of Los Angeles are slated to command the regiments. Both have had considerable Army experience. The Commanders will head committees to pick lower ranking officers, one Lieutentant Colonel and four Majors to each regiment. These officers in turn will help choose Captains and Lieutenants. Enlistment of men in the ranks will begin as soon as the officer slate is organized.

Meanwhile Brig. Gen. R. E. Mittelstaedt, Adjutant General of the National Guard, is seeking temporary employment for Guardsmen who left their jobs Jan. 1, expecting to be inducted into the Army at once.

Five Members Proposed For Natiqnal Labor Board

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—At the request of the American Federation of Labor, Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia introduced legislation yesterday to increase the three-man Labor Relations Board to five members.

Under other provisions of the A. F. of L. suggested amendments, as offered by Representative Ramspeck, craft units could determine their bargaining status.

British Extend Gains in East Africa

By a Staff Artist

Duce's Empire Hemmed In

Black arrows in the upper left-hand corner of map show position of British troops working round the north of Lake Tana and of the natives in revolt pushing round by the south. Lower down another arrow indicates another British Imperial force coming up from Kenya, while in the lower right-hand corner is indicated the point at which British troops have forced their way across the Juba River in Italian Somaliland.

Cross strategic river in Italian Somaliland in continuous drive to oust Fascists.

CAIRO, Feb. 20 (AP)—The British Middle East Command announced today that its troops had forced their way across the Juba River in Italian Somaliland in a drive northeastward toward Mogadiscio, Capital and major port of that East African colony.

The crossing of the river apparently was made just north of the captured port of Kismayu in the region of Gelib, on the east bank of the stream.

Counterattacking Italians were forced back, today's communiqué said.

The forcing of the river followed five days of fighting against stoutly resisting Italians. Repeated RAF dive-bomb assaults on the Fascist positions helped clear the way for the British infantry.

Big Territory Occupied

Prior to this advance the British had announced the occupation of 10,000 square miles of Italian Somaliland up to the Juba River.

Mogadiscio, their main objective, is some 225 miles north of Gelib on the Indian Ocean.

On the Ethiopian front, to the north, an official announcement at Nairobi, Kenya, said the Italian garrison at Mega, in Southern Ethiopia, had capitulated to South African troops.

At this outpost, 40 miles inside Ethiopia from the Kenya border, 600 prisoners, mostly Europeans, were reported captured along with rifles and machine guns.

South African airmen, striking ahead of these land forces, reported a heavy assault on Yavello, 200 miles northwest of Moyale, on the Kenya-Ethiopian frontier. Direct hits were said to have been scored on the fort, camp, administrative buildings, and barracks.

Closer to Addis Ababa

Meanwhile Ethiopian warriors of untamed Gojjam Province in Northwest Ethiopia were described in British dispatches as revolting against their Italian rulers while Britain's soldiers drove forward in an offensive which is expected to besiege Addis Ababa, the Capital, within a month.

A communiqué yesterday said tribesmen trained by the British had captured Injabara, south of Lake Tana, and occupied Piccolo Abbai in the same region.

Gojjam, where recent captures have been made by the British includes the wild, insect-infested highlands south of Lake Tana. Here the fragments of Haile Selassie's army hid when the Emperor, now back to lead his tribesmen, fled the country in 1936.

The British describe it as a hotbed of revolt, never completely conquered, that is now only awaiting an influx of British-made rifles for the natives to rally in a joint British-Ethiopian attack on Addis Ababa.

Informed Britons said it would not be long before they would be able to distribute the guns.

Driving Toward Gondar

The British now are engaged in clearing the Italians out of territory north of Lake Tana in a drive toward Gondar.

Another British force is driving east from the Sudan, aiming at the Gojjam territory.

First business for the British is to pinch off Lake Tana, for the Blue Nile flowing south out the lake describes a great loop to the west and north before joining the Nile to water Egypt's cotton fields and orange groves. They do not intend to leave the Italians a menace to Egypt's water supply.

Informed sources said it was "a matter of hours, rather than days," before the British north of the lake can "clasp hands" with the "patriots" to the south.

To the south, more British troops are moving into Ethiopia from Kenya and may be able to join in the attack on Addis Ababa, informed quarters said. On the way, this force, too, may be able to pick up many Ethiopians willing to fight.

Surrounded by Natives

In the Lake Tana Region, the British said the flight of the Italians was illustrated by their reports that a number of Fascist outlying posts have been surrounded by natives for several weeks.

In a number of cases, it was said, the Italian command has been reduced to supplying the garrisons by airplane, and is rapidly losing control of the whole region.

The British said that since the Italian occupation roads have been built along caravan routes which probably would permit use of armored and motorized forces in an advance upon Addis Ababa.

The capture of Dangila, north of Injabara, reported yesterday was "strategically important," informed quarters said, because it stands at the edge of the northern escarpment of the Ethiopian plateau and is at the junction of caravan routes leading from Gallabat on the Sudan frontier and Rose Ires on the Blue Nile in the Sudan to Addis Ababa.

New U-Boat Drive Looms

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP)—A German undersea offensive this spring with 600 submarines let loose against British shipping was predicted today by a neutral naval source.

The Germans are reported equipped to throw 300 submarines at a time against Britain's shipping lanes. This is three times the number of U-boats attacking British shipping at any one time during the undersea campaign of 1940, the naval expert declared.

He estimated that the Germans had an undersea fleet of 300 by September, 1940, but that 100 of these always were in port and another 100 on the way to their operation grounds.

"Because of the development of bases close to the shipping lanes and airplane reconnaissance," this observer said, "half of the present fleet of 600 U-boats always will be in action."

Many of the new Nazi submarines were described as of the "minnow" type of between 250 and 330 tons.

Since last June Germany was reported to be building U-boats in its own shipyards and those of Norway, Denmark, and the Netherlands.

German production, the naval authority said, has been aimed at standardization by which parts for "small, fairly simple" U-boats could be assembled in any shipyard.

He pointed out that two German shipyards, Germania and Deschimag, turned out 10 fairly large sea-going submarines in nine months of 1936 and 1937 "before the Nazis had really organized this industry."

With ports along the Atlantic seaboard from the Arctic Circle to the Bay of Biscay and aircraft-spotting obviating long searches for convoys, the German navy can emphasize construction of smaller types of U-boats.

The small types displace between 250 and 330 tons and carry a complement of 23 men and three 21-inch torpedo tubes. Their surface speed is 13 knots.

The naval expert pointed out that the smaller crews solved part of Germany's training problem.

Up to now, he asserted, the Germans have employed for the most part ocean-going types of 740 tons, carrying 40 crewmen and six 21-inch torpedo tubes, and other sea-going craft displacing 500 to 517 tons and carrying crews of 35 and the same number of torpedo tubes as the larger one.

German Claims

BERLIN, Feb. 20 (AP)—The sinking of two British armed merchantmen by speedboat torpedoes, bombing of four large merchantmen and the firing of a British destroyer were reported today by the German High Command after what was termed a sweep against British land and sea objectives.

A communiqué said that a single speedboat, operating in heavy fog, sank two armed merchant ships totaling 10,000 tons in the Southern part of the North Sea while the merchantmen reported hit were in convoy north of the Hebrides and off the English east and southeast coasts.

The destroyer bombed and fired, according to the High Command, was off Harwich, on the east coast.

Work Found Choice Over Age-Aid Checks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—Social Security officials are discovering that most persons more than 65 prefer jobs to Government checks, when jobs are available.

Approximately 750,000 workers and 250,000 wives who are eligible for monthly old-age benefit checks apparently prefer to get their support from private jobs, Social Security Board records disclose.

"It is impossible to predict when these workers will retire and file claims, particularly in view of the present possibility of industrial expansion," the Board declared in its annual report.

On Jan. 1, 1941, monthly benefit checks were being received by 132,335 retired workers and 34,555 wives of retired workers.

During the present expansion in defense employment, about 2,500 retired workers are returning to jobs each month and are requesting, as required by law, that their old-age and survivors' insurance benefit checks be suspended.

Elders to Head New Church Groups

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 20 (AP)—In the proposed Evangelical-United Brethren Church, the only order will be that of Elder, it was decided yesterday in a meeting of commissioners who are drawing up a plan for a merger of the two denominations.

Combined, the two churches would have a membership of about 750,000.

Ordination will be required for the eldership. The only other classification in the ministry will be that of probationer. The probationer is licensed to preach and only under special circumstances may administer the sacraments—baptism and the Lord's Supper.

About 50 delegates approved a constitution for a General Council of Administration, which would conduct the combined churches' business until the merger is finally approved. An agreement also was reached on the principle of combining the two denominations' publishing houses, the Harrisburg, Pa., concern of the Evangelical Church and the Dayton, Ohio, house of the United Brethren Church.

Princess to Return

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Princess Tsahay, daughter of Haile Selassie, said in a broadcast here that she would return soon to her native Ethiopia "to join an ambulance unit under the leadership of an Australian."

British Continue to Ship Butter From Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Ministry of Agriculture announced that a British purchasing commission intended to continue butter shipments to England, as it had shipping space available until May 10.

The commission had announced that it would discontinue purchases because it had 85,000 tons of Argentine butter already stored here.

Scout Car 'Takes' Capitol

Wide World

Midget Scout Car Takes Congressmen for Ride

Senator James M. Mead of New York and Representative J. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey participate in a demonstration of the maneuverability of one of the Army's new midget scout cars. After the ride up the Capitol steps, Mr. Thomas said: "Those machines could climb a greased pole."

British Set for Nazi Raid

Continued from Page 1

responsibility of local defense. It is stationed in every hamlet, village, town and city in the country.

Supporting the Home Guard, the coastal defenses, and the home-defense are battalions of the Regular Army, which guard airdromes and other key points in a fluid power consisting of divisions of Royal Armored Corps. This comprises tanks and other armored fighting vehicles—specially trained parachutists and shore troops capable of great feats of endurance and of hitting hard and unexpectedly; also the motorized infantry that can travel long distances in a short time, and the mobile artillery that can support these various arms and augment the fire of heavier pieces emplaced strategically at fixed points.

Before the Nazis can reach these defenses, however, they have to penetrate defenses offered by the Royal Air Force and the Navy. To do this in force they must be able to establish local superiority somewhere in the skies and on the sea—at least for long enough to reach Britain, make a landing, or landings, establish one or more bridgeheads, and keep open lines of communication that permit them to put ashore the elaborate and cumbersome equipment requisite for land warfare on a major scale.

They will, therefore, have to try conclusions with the RAF and navy, which they have not shown the least sign of being able to do in the past.

In terms of personnel sacrificed, air raids over this country so far have cost the Germans 7,000 trained men, against Britain's 424. Since the start of the present year, German losses in aircraft over or around Britain have been 56 to 4.

Altogether in this area, since the start of hostilities, 3,101 Nazi aircraft have been brought down by British planes and guns, while the RAF casualty list is only 851 machines out of which 427 pilots were saved.

Not Encouraging to Nazis

This situation cannot be exactly encouraging to the Germans who last summer made a stupendous effort to obtain supremacy of the British skies in daylight, but failed completely.

A widely circulated story that the Nazis then had Britain beaten but did not know it is described to me by high officers as ridiculous.

It is true that the British had to call on reserves. But that is what reserves are for and the call upon them was not seriously alarming. The state of affairs was in no way comparable with that which put such a prodigious individual strain on the comparatively few pilots operating over France and Belgium before those countries succumbed.

As Britain's numerical strength in the air has been greatly increased since the Battle for Britain opened and as the United States' contribution steadily mounts, it is easy to understand why the RAF feels that the air aspect of an invasion is something it can handle effectively. Indeed, the RAF, after a long period spent on the defensive, is now able to throw the emphasis onto the offensive. That this is justified by available strength is clear from the reinforcements recently sent to Singapore and North Africa.

Regarding the approaches to the shores from the sea, the British Navy has held the whip hand all along and the naval authorities consulted showed no doubt about the ability of the Navy to hold its own.

The most formidable shape that the Nazi attack might take probably would involve simultaneous heavy attacks of every kind, including gas, upon the seaports of Kent, Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk, while other landings would be attempted in Scotland, Northeast England, and South and West Coasts and Erie.

All-In Invasion

The full naval resources available to the Germans might be thrown in—submarines, warships, avenues of mines sown, bombardment from big long-range guns to cover the approach, strong forces of convoying aircraft, large numbers of dive bombers in an attempt to overpower defenses on British seaboard and drive back the RAF from airdromes near the coast.

If an invasion in this grand manner is difficult to arrest, it would be still more difficult to see it through to a successful conclusion, which would mean the establishing of bridgeheads at one or more of the harbors and the maintenance of lines of communication with Germany for the transport of supplies and reinforcements.

In a large-scale onslaught of this kind, some moves doubtless would be feints; others the real thing. The chief initial difficulty of the defenders would be to determine which were which. In this respect probably lies the Nazis' only real opportunity of taking the country by surprise and the first concern of military staffs here is not to be lured into a mistaken concentration of mobile reserves.

It is felt here that Britain's major difficulty would be concentrated at the start of an invasion, and, if disaster were averted in the opening phases, subsequent developments must become increasingly easy for the defenders as they grow harder for the attackers.

The use of unprecedentedly large numbers of Nazi parachutists and air-borne troops may be expected in case of an invasion, but now that the Home Guard is functioning as a nation-wide armed guard, it is felt the danger has been minimized.

Ohio Barbers May Now Post Tonsorial Fees

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 20 (AP)—Ohio barbers today may post prices for haircuts and shaves, the Ohio Supreme Court invalidating a price advertising ban on the ground it interfered with "freedom of action, speech, and property rights."

Estel Jones won the order after being prevented from posting prices in his Cincinnati shop.

More Jews Are Banished From Vienna

VIENNA, Feb. 20 (AP)—In a step regarded as one of the final chapters in Germany's efforts to clear Vienna of Jews, 1,000 Jewish residents of the City, mostly families, were banished Feb. 19 to German-occupied Poland.

Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, it was recalled, said in a Vienna speech shortly after Anschluss in 1938 that the City would be without Jews within four years.

[Four thousand Jews were said to have been sent from Vienna to Poland on Oct. 31, 1939.]

The recent transport of Jews was reported to have been the second this month, the first having left Feb. 14.

The latest contingent was permitted to take baggage not exceeding 220 pounds, including bedclothing, utensils, and two pairs of shoes, if possible. The Jews were permitted to take their money, but were required to convert it into Polish zloties. What possessions they could not carry, they were forced to leave behind, turning apartment keys over to a representative of the Jewish community.

Reliable informants said all Jews who were unable to obtain visas for foreign lands would be transported to the area around Lublin, in German-occupied Poland, which apparently is destined for a Jewish settlement.

BERLIN, Feb. 20 (AP)—Netherlands newspapers reported today that the Administration for the German-occupied Netherlands had stricken Jews from lists of public blood donors. Hereafter, it was said, Jews will be permitted to sell their blood only for members of their own race.

Falangist Newspaper Makes Birth Appeal

MADRID, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Falangist newspaper Arriba, striking at practices affecting Spain's war-reduced birthrate, declared today "we have the right to ask for children from those who are under obligation to give them so they may live and die in the service of God and Spain."

Arriba said it spoke in the name of the Fascist Falange and the generation that left thousands of men on battlefields.

Aside from the war, Arriba said, the birthrate has been affected over a long period by practices brought to the country through "American propaganda, the French theater, British humor and Belgian and Swiss pedagogy."

Red Army Leader Sees Air Attachés

MOSCOW (AP)—The newly-appointed chief of the Red Army General Staff, Gen. Georgy K. Zhukoff, received air attachés of foreign governments at the Foreign Ministry Feb. 20.

In full-dress uniforms, officers of both belligerent and non-belligerent nations met at the General's office for a 10-minute visit—the traditional ceremony of introduction.

Maj. Ivan Yeaton and Maj. Joseph Michela represented the United States.

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French Wink at New Orders Rationing Clothes Purchase

PARIS, via Berlin, Feb. 13. Delayed (AP)—Drastic clothes rationing restrictions on the German model went into effect in Paris today, but met a somewhat incredulous reception from the French, whose attitude toward regulations is well known.

Clothing cards cover such articles as stockings, dresses, overcoats and suits. Only one card is to be issued to a person for the year. It permits purchase of clothing totaling 150 points, and a woman's wool garment would take about 50 points.

Thirty-five of the leading French designers were exempt from the regulations, however, so Paris can still qualify as a fashion center.

As a result, the wealthy woman can pay her 1,000 francs for as many high-couture models as she wants, but a woman in the middle class will be strictly rationed when it comes to purchasing a 100 or 200-franc frock.

A reporter who went the rounds, however, discovered the idea had not penetrated deeply into the consciousness of either storekeeper or customers.

Some stores were shut tight for inventory, but others were selling everything from suits to handkerchiefs.

"The regulations really didn't go into effect today," explained one merchant.

"If a man needs a suit he needs a suit—and there are ways," explained another, waving his arms, as he offered to take an order for a suit—"now or later."

Announcement of the rationing system, nevertheless, had set off a preliminary buying boom, with men in German uniform particularly numerous among the customers.

The soldiers of the occupying force have been good customers of the French in recent months, buying the things in Paris which they could not get at home without complying with strict regulations. They perhaps realize they would not now have the same opportunity of buying freely as will the French, who are more adept at winking at governmental rules.

Germans Take French Cars

VICHY, France, Feb. 20 (AP)—Transportation authorities asserted today that Germany had requisitioned $320,000,000 worth of the rolling stock of French railways—every third freight car in France. Of the remainder, only one quarter are in the unoccupied zone—60,000 cars to serve two-fifths of the Nation.

Before the war, it was said, France had 450,000 freight cars of 10, 20 and 30-ton capacities. After the armistice last June, the Germans began to requisition them systematically, taking mostly 20-ton cars. By November, they had taken 85,000 cars, and by January, had 65,000 more—a third of the total equipment.

Recently Germany returned 10,000 cars to the unoccupied zone, but these did not relieve freight congestion appreciably.

[During the recent heavy movement of German troops and equipment into Rumania, observers reported many French freight cars in the military trains—some loaded with war equipment of [illegible].]

The result of the German requisitioning has been that, in addition to nationwide shortages of food and other materials, there have been even more severe regional shortages of provisions which are found abundantly in one section but lacking in another—in the absence of transport.

Since the war began, the price of a freight car in Europe has risen from an average of 60,000 francs to 100,000, so the cars now in German hands represent a value of 140,000,000,000 francs—$321,330,375 at the legal rate of exchange.

Some cars are being turned out at the Denain Works and in other plants in the occupied zone, but they are booked for delivery to Germany.

Nazi Poster Drive in France

PARIS, Via Berlin, Feb. 11. Delayed. (AP)—The French are being told through posters and handbills these days "what they are losing" by failing to co-operate with the Germans in rebuilding their own country and Europe in general.

Recently distributed along with copies of Petit Parisien were three pictures.

One showed a German industrialist and a French farmer shaking hands. In the background were a busy farm and smoking factory chimneys. In the upper corner was a circular inset of a prisoner returning from a German prison camp to the outstretched arms of his wife and children.

That picture was described as an outline of what was envisaged in the co-operation planned at Montoire last Oct. 24 by Reichsführer Hitler and Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain.

The second picture showed a valiant Pétain trying to rise above the wrangling of petty politicians, Jews, money changers, and seekers of special favors, with the agreement of Montoire in the discard.

The third picture contained a warning—a future without collaboration was depicted as a flaming barren waste, all prosperity wiped out, and the entire landscape overshadowed by a dark flame and reddened clouds. On this picture was a big red question mark, suggesting that France was being asked which course it would choose.

Paris Blames Leahy for Blocking of Laval

Pro-Nazi propagandist says U. S. envoy won 'Battle of Admirals' to sway Pétain's decision.

VICHY, France, Feb. 20 (AP)—It was learned from Paris today that Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan left for Vichy after seeing French Ambassador Count Fernand de Brinon and German Ambassador Otto Abetz on what was described officially as a "purely informative visit."

Several sources said Admiral Darlan did not see former Vice-Premier Pierre Laval during his brief stay. He arrived in Paris Monday and the next day received French officials, including the heads of the police and war veterans.

PARIS, via Berlin, Feb. 10, Delayed. (AP)—A "Battle of the Admirals"—William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to Vichy, and Jean Darlan, French Vice-Premier, —preceded the collapse of Admiral Darlan's second effort to form a Government satisfactory both to Vichy and Paris, Jean Fontenoy, propagandist for the new pro-German "Popular Assembly Party" in Paris, charged today.

M. Fontenoy, who once worked in New York for Havas (French) News Agency, is regarded as spokesman not only for the new party, but often for Pierre Laval.

He declared at a press conference that Admiral Darlan had gone back to Vichy after his second series of conferences with M. Laval in Paris hopeful that he could frame a government which M. Laval ultimately would enter.

But Admiral Leahy, the propagandist said, brought his influence to bear and the whole program was revised.

Leahy Is Blamed

M. Fontenoy said Admiral Leahy had cautioned Marshal Philippe Pétain that the United States would consider it "an unfriendly act" if M. Laval was included in the government.

[Since this dispatch was written Admiral Darlan has become Vice-Premier and heir-apparent to Marshal Pétain's post. He is in Paris for the third time to talk to M. Laval in an effort to reach an agreement.]

Previously, according to M. Fontenoy, Admiral Darlan had come to M. Laval on his second Paris visit with the assurance that ultimately M. Laval would get what he wanted, but would have to wait. M. Fontenoy quoted Admiral Darlan as saying "we must save the face of Pétain."

Under this arrangement, as outlined by M. Fontenoy, Admiral Darlan planned to become head of the Government at once, moving Marshal Pétain back to a simple job corresponding to the powerless presidency of France.

Laval's Role

M. Laval was to have some casual part in this Government, and ultimately would have come into real power. But after a conference with Admiral Leahy, M. Fontenoy said, Marshal Pétain suddenly decided not to permit Admiral Darlan to be real head of the Government but to keep the job himself and let Admiral Darlan be only Vice-Premier.

In vain, M. Fontenoy said, Admiral Darlan tried to stop this change, but finally agreed to form a Cabinet with himself as Vice-Premier and Marshal Pétain holding the top position.

M. Fontenoy asserted that on Admiral Darlan's first visit to Paris, M. Laval made three major demands:

1. He demanded legislative and executive power with Marshal Pétain on the shelf as merely "Head of State" and not head of the Government as at present. He also wanted the power to write a new constitution.

2. He insisted that the Government should return to Paris, where it would feel the influence of the German occupation more than at Vichy. Under this arrangement the titular Secretary for Foreign Affairs would remain at Vichy so that foreign diplomats would not come to Paris, where the Germans do not want them.

3. M. Laval demanded power to punish members of the Cabinet, including Marcel Peyrouton, who resigned last week as Minister of the Interior and was named Ambassador to Argentina, and Raphael Alibert, Minister of Justice who resigned last month.

Darlan's Proposal

Admiral Darlan's counterproposal contemplates permitting M. Laval only sufficient authority to remain in Paris and conclude peace with the Germans. M. Laval rejected this.

M. Fontenoy then turned to Admiral Darlan's second visit to Paris. On this trip, M. Fontenoy said, he came with the assurance that Marshal Pétain had agreed to step out of his job as head of the Government and become merely a figurehead, but only on condition that M. Laval should not head the Government as Prime Minister.

So a proposal was laid before M. Laval that Admiral Darlan be Prime Minister and head of the Ministries of Marine, Interior (including police), Foreign Affairs, and Propaganda. M. Laval again would have a minor ministry.

Rejected by Admiral

According to M. Fontenoy, M. Laval was assured that ultimately he would "get what he wanted" but must bide his time and permit Marshal Pétain to save his face. This, too, M. Laval refused to accept; but Admiral Darlan returned to Vichy evidently feeling that he could shape a Government which eventually would bring M. Laval and the Germans around and thus accomplish things quietly.

It was at this point, M. Fontenoy said, that the Admiral Leahy influence was felt and the whole fabric again had to be revised.

M. Fontenoy said the "pro-German Popular Assembly Party" in Paris was delighted that Pierre-Etienne Flandin had stepped out of the Government and said others would go.

"We must oust all members of the Cabinet who had a part in the events of Dec. 13, 1940," M. Fontenoy said.

That was the day M. Laval was dismissed and held for a time in virtual arrest.

The tone of the letters exchanged by Marshal Pétain and M. Flandin at that time was described by M. Fontenoy as "provocative" both to the Germans and the Popular Assembly Party.

Pétain Is Warned

Further, he said, if Marshal Pétain continued to mix in politics with Vichy groups it would be necessary to direct a press attack against him personally. Heretofore, M. Fontenoy said, Marshal Pétain has been spared.

As to the success of the "Popular Assembly Party" movement itself, Paris continues to be somewhat speculative. M. Fontenoy said it had already mustered important heads of labor, agriculture and veterans' organizations with a potential strength of "several hundred thousand."

In eight days of actual organization, he said, membership had swelled to 40,000.

Nevertheless there continues to be a somewhat critical voice in part of the press, notably that outside Paris.

Even in Paris, the newspaper Cri du Peuple, which along with other papers is under German supervision, has taken sharp blows at the leadership of the movement as being a collection of former Free Masons.

Movietone News from Wide World, Wide World

France Under the Nazi 'New Order'

Above: Sad ceremonies at Marseilles marked the departure of the flags of French regiments for exile in North Africa. Colors of French troops that were disbanded after the fall of France are shown being carried through the streets of Marseilles en route to the French Army in North Africa. Lower: Members of the German Army of Occupation are pictured trudging through the snow at Place de la Concorde during a recent sightseeing tour of Paris.

Warning in Algeria

TANGIER, Morocco, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Governor General of Algeria has warned the population against repetition of attacks on the members of the Armistice Control Commission in that French Territory, dispatches received here reported yesterday.

The Governor General said the attacks were committed by persons unknown to the authorities. The number and seriousness of the attacks were not stated, but the Governor said the most severe measures would be taken in the future against them.

Anti-Jewish Moves

VICHY, France, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Ministry of Industrial Production assigned provisional administrators to 114 more Jewish-owned shops in Paris today.

Previously, administrators had been ordered for 53 other business establishments, including some of the city's largest department stores.

Food for France?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—French Ambassador Gaston Henry-Haye expressed hope yesterday, after a State Department conference, that a solution would soon be found to the problem of sending food to France "to save my unhappy country from a plight in which people are now actually starving in the streets."

Ministers' No War Committee Forms

CHICAGO, Feb. 20 (AP)—Formation of a "ministers' no war committee" by 69 clergymen representing all sections of the nation was announced yesterday by the Rev. Charles F. Boss, Jr., Executive Secretary of the Methodist World Peace Commission.

Mr. Boss said the committee was mailing to 96,000 ministers in the United States a letter in which the committee declared it believed the British aid bill "makes probable, if not certain, a swift entry into the war."

Hoover Group Denies Plan Aids Nazis or Curbs British

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 — In a detailed reply to critics of the proposal of the National Committee on Food for the Small Democracies for a "try-out" feeding of 3,000,000 Belgians, W. Hallam Tuck, Vice-Chairman, declared today that the food program would not deprive the British of needed shipping, would not free the German railways of strain, and would not hand over food to persons employed by the Germans.

Urging that action be taken quickly in the initial feeding by soup kitchens of 1,000,000 destitute adults and 2,000,000 children in Belgium, Mr. Tuck held that it would be a "sad result" if Britain and America, which have promised liberation, found that the small democracies of Europe were "empty husks" when the war ended.

Hoover Group's Reply

Listing the Committee's reply to criticisms, Mr. Tuck's statement declared in part:

"First, that there is no military disadvantage to Great Britain under the plan should be evident from the recently expressed opinions of General Pershing and Admiral Pratt, together with the experience of the British and American Governments in the last war.

"Second, there seems to be an error in assuming that international law compels invading armies to care for civilian populations. Regrettably the provisions of international law are obscure, but in any event, law is a futile recourse for these unfortunate peoples.

"Third, the objection raised that the import of food would free German railways of strain is difficult to comprehend, in view of the fact that by feeding these hungry people railways would have to be used to transport imported meats and fats, as well as the breadstuffs tonnage to be supplied from the German side.

"Fourth, this relief project, which is limited to the feeding of 1,000,000 destitute adults and 2,000,000 children, avoids giving food to any person who may be employed by the Germans.

Won't Restrict Plan

"Fifth, the objection raised that Mr. Hoover's plan would deprive the British of shipping falls to the ground, in view of the stipulation that tonnage would be obtained which is not now available in the war zone. Such tonnage exists in sufficient quantity.

The Committee statement added that American relief organizations interested in feeding Europe have not asked for United States governmental aid, feeling that it would raise "a thousand dangerous involvements." The relief program can be carried out, it was held, only through an "informal neutral body, not necessarily American."

It was also announced that the Undergraduate Council of Princeton University had approved a movement on the part of the National Student Committee on Food for the Small Democracies to build "a climate of opinion in the United States" in favor of the passage of food through the British blockade to nations of Europe now facing starvation.

RAF Pilots Get Training From TWA in Stratoliner

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—Paul E. Ritcher, Executive Vice-President of Transcontinental & Western Air, said his country for many weeks had been giving special flight training courses to Royal Air Force pilots and had detached one of its four-engined stratoliners for that purpose.

Mr. Ritcher said that the training service, centered in Kansas City, had already graduated four fliers after a three-week course and that they had gone to the Boeing plant in California to instruct other fliers assigned to operate big four-engined bombers.

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7 pc. English	285	177
7 pc. Hepplewhite	239	168
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7 pc. Regency	298	194
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Regency Lounge Chair (Hand Tufted)	129	69
Georgian Sofa	159	107
Duncan Phyfe Sofa (Beautiful Carved Frame)	188	96
Regency Sofa, Tufted	195	119
Venetian Sofa	235	128
Windsor Lounge Sofa	255	159
Regency Kidney Sofa (luxurious carved frame)	275	169

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British Certain to Refuse Japanese 'Peace' Offer

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 20—Japan's offer of mediation between Britain, its allies and the Axis Powers which, according to a statement in the House of Commons, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has received, though termed "a special message in courteous terms," has little chance of acceptance here where general attention is concentrated less upon a knowledge of the contents than upon determining the real source of the offer, whether it comes from Japan alone or from the Third Reich.

For, as the United States Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles recently declared, nowadays it is deeds, not words that count. Despite the dulcet tones of the Japanese message that country's recent acts and opinions are causing much misgiving in London.

Contrast: Words and Deeds

The relevent part of the statement it is understood, is the following, "We (Japan) are utterly unable to see how any good purpose can be served by prolongation of the war, whatever the motive may be. . . . Japan is fully prepared to act as mediator or take whatever action is calculated to restore normal conditions, not only in greater East Asia but anywhere in the world. Leading powers have great responsibility for restoring world peace and civilization and such world responsibility can only be fulfilled by wise and generous statesmanship willing to listen to others' claims."

Reference to others' claims certainly seems strange in view of Japan's aggression in China and its obvious determination to extend its Lebensraum in the Southern Seas at the expense of other countries provided the European war situation and the attitude of the United States appear to offer an opportunity. The great contrast between Japan's deeds and words during the past few months has led both Britain and the United States to increase, rather than decrease, their suspicions regarding Japan's real intentions.

The need for precautionary measures is illustrated by developments such as the following: Japan's recent official welcome to German "techcnicians" by Foreign Minister Matsuoka who also recently declared force to be the only basis of effective diplomacy; Japan's earlier Three-Power Pact with Germany and Italy, which was generally interpreted as a threat to the United States should it help Britain; and Japanese action in Thailand and French Indo-China as well as pressure against the Dutch East Indies.

Axis Plans Thwarted?

Tokyo is reported saying that neither Germany nor Italy was consulted regarding the mediation offer. If this is true then it is believed here the offer resulted from a miscarriage of Axis plans which are assumed to have called for concerted and simultaneous action by Germany in Europe and Japan in the Far East. These having failed, it is suggested, Japan puts forward a peace move in order to gain time for making other preparations.

If, on the other hand, as many believe, the Japanese offer is the result of co-operation with Herr Hitler, then it is to be interpreted as another instance of Herr Hitler's endeavor to fasten the blame for continuance of the war upon Britain and distract United States attention before spring when military operations are expected to be inevitable.

But today there is less chance than ever of Britain considering any such offer. In fact, its answer is given in the strong measures recently taken in the Southern Seas, particularly in the movement of troops and fortifications to Singapore.

Change Not Realized

Japan has evidently failed to realize the great change wrought in Britain and the Empire during the past half year. Only nine months ago Britain agreed at Japan's request to close the Burma road to military traffic. Today, five months after the re-opening, Britain is reenforcing air defense in Malaya and the Far East generally. The arrival of latest warplanes and Australian troops in Singapore is concrete proof that the former policy of appeasement has been definitely abandoned. Different language is being used so that when Japan talks of Singapore measures as a threat to anybody, particularly Japan, the Japanese are plainly told that Singapore, while it is the gateway to the Far East, is as far from Yokohama as Gibraltar is from New York and therefore no menace to Japan unless that country has expansionist ambitions in the Southern Seas dangerous to the restoration of that world peace and civilization mentioned in the Nippon peace offer.

The change in a period of months from the situation when it seemed almost impossible that the Empire could dispatch sufficient troops and war weapons to defend the main artery of Empire to one in which it feels fully confident to be able to deal with all situations in the Southern Seas and the Far East must be a serious setback to Japan's plans, especially when coupled with the development over this period of close co-operation between the United States and Britain which has evolved a more or less common policy toward the totalitarian nations and not in the least toward threatened Japanese aggression in the Pacific.

No Attack—Japan

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Japanese circles report that Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu has reiterated to the British Foreign Office that Japan has no intention of attacking Dutch or British territory.

Mr. Shigemitsu's statement was made Feb. 17 in an "exchange of views" with Richard A. Butler, British Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Tokyo, it was said in Japanese circles, often has pointed out that Japan is playing "a leading part in the building of a new peaceful order in the Far East" and that the last thing she wants is to launch an attack.

'Trial Balloon'

TOKYO, Feb. 20 (AP)—Japanese circles insisted yesterday that this country's avowed willingness to mediate any conflict anywhere was advanced sincerely, but they were privately skeptical that any tangible results were to be expected.

Off to the War Zones

Wide World

Australian Troops Leave Sydney

Downunder infantrymen about to board a transport in Sydney for one of the various war zones, where they'll reinforce British Empire forces. Signallers, engineers, and aircraftsmen formed part of this embarkation. Thousands of Australian soldiers have been arriving at Singapore and are now being stationed at key defense points in the Malay Peninsula. Photo passed by Australian censor.

Pacific Tension Grows

Continued from Page 1

commodities like oil and tin, near at hand.

The Ambassador candidly stated that Japan could not eliminate the possibility of force in working out its economic expansion—a remark having evident reference to its negotiation with the Netherlands East Indies.

Admiral Nomura was next asked if Japan recognized the right of the Netherlands Government to determine for itself its economic relationship with Japan and he replied that it did. But when a correspondent then inquired why, with that premise, Japan could not entirely rule out resort to force, he said he didn't want to debate the question.

Anyway, force was not ruled out.

It likewise was apparent from Ambassador Nomura's answers that hostilities in the Far East cannot be looked upon as isolated from the war in Europe but rather is a part of the totalitarian pattern and project.

He affirmed that Japan will continue to strengthen its ties with the Axis powers and made particular reference to the tri-partite treaty which Japan had signed with Germany and Italy. This treaty stipulates that if America becomes involved in war with Germany, Japan will come to Germany's aid. The Ambassador said that it was a mater of interpretation if Japan would go to war under such circumstances but stated that "Japan will faithfully observe its terms."

In one of those remarks which caused Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, recently to ask Tokyo to resort more to deeds than to words, Ambassador Nomura said that Japan's conception of the "new order" in China and elsewhere in the Far East meant equality of economic opportunity for all countries and the United States could count on that.

A Cordial Host

All in all, Admiral Nomura, whom President Roosevelt greeted as an "old friend" last week since they had known each other when the Admiral was in Washington during the World War as naval attaché, proved to be a cordial and charming host as he received the press in the ballroom of Japan's imposing, modernesque, white stucco Embassy on Massachusetts Avenue.

The Ambassador listened in English but replied in Japanese which was translated by his secretary. Admiral Nomura comprehends English well, but speaks it rather haltingly. He was neither offended nor did he often parry the most pointed questions and when the going perhaps got a little too rough he smiled a little more broadly or laughed a little more heartily. Neither guests nor host were inscrutable.

In contrast with its previous attitude of extreme deference to Japanese sensibilities, the House acted on Guam and Samoa, American bases, in an atmosphere of defiance to Japan.

Within a week of the President's request, the House authorized $4,700,000 to improve the seaplane base and bombproof equipment of the American island which lies but 1,350 miles from Japan.

Strategic Importance

At the same time, the House voted $8,100,000 to modernize the Tituila naval base in Samoa, which suddenly has become of strategic importance as a base of operations of surface craft and a refuge for merchant ships should hostilities develop in the South Pacific.

Fortification of these points were part of a larger program which the House authorized providing for new naval defenses in the Atlantic and the Caribbean as well as the Pacific. In effect, this action places congressional approval upon the destroyer deal of last fall by which the President acquired 99-year leases on numerous British bases in the Western Hemisphere. Mr. Roosevelt completed the transaction without reference to Congress. Congress here had the opportunity to refuse to appropriate the money with which to make use of the bases. It quickly appropriated the money.

The talk in the House which preceded this action was directed almost entirely toward Japan and rarely has Congress heard more belligerent speeches. They were frankly anti-Japanese in tone and in substance and at times dropped to the level of racial criticism.

Numerous representatives complained about the Government allowing the export of war materials to Japan during the past two years, and Representative August H. Andresen (R) of Minnesota called for an embargo on all shipments of war materials to Japan.

Representative Charles I. Faddis (D) of Pennsylvania frankly urged that the United States inform Japan that if it "strikes against Singapore the American Navy will cut their lines of supply and we will move on her principal cities and industrial centers and destroy them."

"Like her fellow-bandits in Europe," he declared, "Japan has thrived on broken promises, threats, and saber rattling."

Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts pointed to the close and constant teamwork among Germany, Italy and Japan.

China's Hope for the Future

Continued from Page 1

and perhaps because he himself has spent some crucial periods there, the Generalissimo first asked about people and conditions in what the Chinese now call "the isolated island," the atmosphere of which (as I assured him) is much different from that of Chungking—in Chungking's favor.

Next, the Generalissimo took up a broader issue—what China's future will be after the war. That the present hostilities will conclude in a Chinese victory has always been presumed in Chungking.

Neither now nor at any time in the past has the Generalissimo, or those about him, ever shown the slightest doubt but that Japan would finally dash herself to weary destruction against the rock of Chinese resistance. But the question is beginning to be asked increasingly, in China and in the world outside, as to whether "dictatorship" was to spell the way of salvation to China.

Chiang Kai-shek, the man who has been accused of setting himself up as dictator, turned out to be among the most emphatic opponens of totalitarianism as a workable post-war scheme for China.

"The Chinese character is democratic and China as a nation has cast her lot with the democracies," said he. "China chose this course before the war, she has persisted in it through the war, and she will continue the democratic course in future."

In trying to weigh the probabilities, I had asked various people their views and had received various answers. The then United States Ambassador, Nelson T. Johnson, had spoken of China as in a period of revolution, arrested by the hostilities but with the revolutionary trend bound to continue when the war finished. Looking at the entire affair in a detached historic perspective, he felt that foreigners tend to be impatient of China because she does not quickly seek solutions satisfactory to the Occidental mind.

"China will find her way," Mr. Johnson said, "but it will not be dramatic and final and black-and-white. It will not be a foreign way but a Chinese way."

That was sound, I thought, but a bit elusive. There must be more concrete signs. Others pointed to the People's Political Council, which has already proved a salutary corrective—possessed it is true of only advisory functions, but able to criticize and bring things out into the open, as well as put forward suggestions which usually are ratified by the Executive Yuan and go into effect. Its membership has broadened with 240 members instead of the former 180. I asked General Chiang if this, to him, represented the most vital signpost on the way to future democracy.

The Generalissimo surprised me by brushing this aside as "an interim measure"—useful for the time, but not important in the long view as compared with what must finally come.

"When the war is over," he said, "we must at once put into full effect our new Constitution which has liberal democratic provisions." (The Constitution was to have been promulgated last autumn but it was put off until three months after the war's conclusion.)

"Instead of one party as at present (the ruling Kuomintang) we shall have many parties, along the lines indicated by America and other great democratic countries. We must convoke a Parliament, hold elections and introduce the whole democratic system."

The United States, General Chiang declared, is the greatest of the democracies and her example will be followed by China as far as is practicable. Those who know the Generalissimo well feel that he is sincere in this, as in his profession of the Christian religion and his never-flagging struggle for unity among the various factions of his followers. At one time he may have wished to be a dictator but today, when he might be, he knows that democracy is best.

This is the second of a group of articles by Mr. Gould, written as the result of revisiting Chungking.

Workers to Share In Defense Profits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 20—Approximately 500 workers will benefit by a defense contract dividend plan put into effect by the Atlantic Products Company, manufacturers of leather and canvas goods, according to Theodore S. Cart, president of the concern.

Declaring that defense contracts have resulted in substantial profits in which employees should share, Mr. Cart announced that the first dividends, equal to about a week's pay, would be payable with the employees' pay check on March 28, while other "layoff" bonuses would be provided.

"Other distributions will be made during the year if conditions permit, and all such dividends will be on a share-and-share-alike basis except for the year-end distribution, which will be on a seniority basis, as in the past," Mr. Cart added.

Jacksonville Snowfall Is Tenth in 70 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Snowflakes in Florida! That's really news, and citizens opened their eyes wide Feb. 9 to witness the tenth snowfall in 70 years.

Walter J. Bennett of the United States Weather Bureau reported it as a "trace." All of the other snowfalls also were traces except one, Feb. 13, 1899, when 1.9 inches fell, he reported. The recent snowfall was the first Jacksonville had witnessed since Jan. 30, 1936.

Planes Going to Support of Pacific Fleet

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, was reported to have told the Senate Military Affairs Committee today that the United States intends to reinforce the Pacific Fleet immediately with an unspecified number of the latest type of Army and Navy fighting planes.

Declining to reveal, even in the secret session of the Committee, the number of planes to be dispatched for this purpose, General Marshall was said to have described the situation in the Pacific as "serious."

Some Committee members said General Marshall refused to comment on Administration policy in relation to the Far Eastern situation, but assured them there was no intention on the part of Army and Navy chiefs to "strip" American defenses in the effort to speed up war equipment deliveries to Britain.

Prefacing his remarks with the warning that what he was divulging to the committeemen was not "his secret," General Marshall was reported to have specified what he considered "an irreducible minimum" of aircraft and other equipment which the United States should have on hand to meet any situation that might develop anywhere in the world.

Aid to Britain, he was reported to have told the Committee, could be speeded up materially by passage of the British aid bill, since co-ordination of production for the British and for the Army and Navy would then become possible.

This, he was quoted as saying, would eliminate especially "competition" over various types of planes. Once the bill became law, he said, one production head could determine the standardized types of planes to be produced for both the British and American forces and industrial production could be speeded on these types.

The Army Chief of Staff was described as having discussed at length the reports that American planes had proved inferior to foreign types in actual combat.

These reports were due largely, he was reported to have said, to the fact that planes which the Army and Navy considered obsolete were among the first to be furnished the British.

The newer American fighting planes, Committee members said they were informed, have proved equal and in some instances superior to foreign ships. American long-range bombers were described as the best in the world, but the opinion was said to have been expressed that American light bombers were not quite up to par with some others.

Discussing the proposed speed-up in aid to Britain, General Marshall was said to have reported there might be "some delay" in furnishing ammunition but that all other war equipment could go ahead immediately.

Some Committee members said they were impressed by what they described as General Marshall's apparent determination that American defenses be maintained at a point above a certain "safety level" no matter what turn the European conflict took.

Defenders Stand in Strength Around Singapore

BANGKOK, Thailand, Feb. 20 (AP)—British residents of Thailand have been advised officially that the removal of women and children is desirable as a precautionary measure, it was disclosed today.

The advice (presumably by the British Legation) was circulated last night, it was said.

The United States Legation, however, made it known that no such advice has been given its nationals in Thailand.

By the Associated Press

SINGAPORE, Feb. 20—British, Australian, Malayan, and Indian regiments stood in strength in Malaya today, manning the bastion of Singapore to meet any spread of the war in the Pacific. By bringing in heavy reinforcements of warplanes the British appeared also to have seized the balance of air power in southeastern Asia.

The Australians, who arrived Tuesday in singing thousands after a 3,000-mile trip under convoy, took up their stations along with fellow imperial troops at every vital position in Malaya. The already mobilized civil defense units—including the Chinese—prepared to do their part.

Maj. Gen. Gordon Bennett, the Australian commander, who brought a wholly-equipped force dependent upon Malaya only for food and fuel, told the people here that his men were trained shock troops, and added:

"Your war is our war. Should any enemy come this way, Australia will be there!"

Sir Shenton Thomas, Governor of the Straits Settlements, said the Australians were here for defense and not attack, and their arrival "need not cause anxiety in any of our neighbors."

"But," he went on, "if attacked we shall fight."

There was no indication, however, of any large-scale evacuation. The authorities, on the contrary, encouraged the people to carry on their normal work, for Malaya is the center of rubber and tin production highly important to British and American rearmament.

Tokyo Blames British

By the Associated Press

In Tokyo, Japanese observers charged that Britain was trying to cause a crisis in the Far East.

In Shanghai, a Japanese army spokesman described the Australians' arrival at Singapore as "a belligerent action" intended to put pressure on Thailand (Siam), "which is co-operating with Japan in bringing a new order into the Far East."

Saigon, Indo-China, received unconfirmed reports that two flotillas of the Japanese Navy were in the Gulf of Siam—one off the mouth of the Menam River leading to Bangkok, Thailand; the other on the eastern side of the gulf near the Thailand-Indo-China border. Father to the south lies Singapore itself—the greatest British naval base in the Pacific.

Bangkok reported that four Japanese destroyers were or had been there; at least three Japanese cruisers are known to have been in Indo-China waters in recent days.

The Tokyo newspaper Asahi asserted that British action in laying mine fields in the area of Singapore and American steps to strengthen naval stations at Guam and Samoa "show that, instead of trying to prevent war in the Pacific, the United States and Britain are actually adding fuel to the crisis."

A Japanese military official at Saigon said "we are not informed that the Australians have arrived in Singapore."

Despite this avowed ignorance, however, there was noticeable concern in Saigon. Japanese naval, military and civilian officials dashed about upon hurried errands and consultations. Japanese sailors were sticking close to their posts not wandering about as they had been.

In Washington, the United States War Department assigned three officers from the Philippines to posts as military observers in Thailand, Singapore and Batavia, the Netherlands East Indies.

Borneo Ports Closed

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP)—A Colonial office spokesman said yesterday all except two ports in British North Borneo had been closed to all ships except British. He said he could not give the reason for the action.

The statement was a confirmation of reports from the Netherlands East Indies that the ports were closed, but these had said only Japanese shipping was excluded.

Borneo is across the Balabac Strait and Sulu Sea from the Philippines and about 400 miles east of Singapore. The southern part of the Island belongs to the Netherlands East Indies.

U. S. Marines Land

SHANGHAI, Feb. 20 (AP)—The United States Naval Transport Chaumont arrived yesterday with 96 marines to replace 105 whose tour of duty is completed.

The Chaumont also had on board about 150 marines homeward bound from North China. Replacements for all of these are on duty, despite Japanese reports that the marines were abandoning their Peiping and Tientsin garrisons.

Bid for Willkie?

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Acting Prime Minister of Australia, A. W. Fadden, will ask the War Cabinet to consider inviting Wendell L. Willkie to visit that Commonwealth, the British radio said today.

"Mr. Fadden said nothing but good could come from such a visit," the British Broadcasting Corporation reported.

Australian Forces

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Feb. 20 (Australian Associated Press)—Every State was represented in the Australian contingent whose arrival at Singapore has been announced. The men sailed from Sydney at lunchtime on a weekday and received farewells from thousands of people watching from roofs of the city buildings and from countless small harbor craft.

The contingent included drovers from Central Queensland, factory workers from Sydney, farmers from Victoria, orchardists from Tasmania. The men are under the command of one of the youngest Australian Imperial Force colonels

Japan Wants More

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Feb. 20 (AP)—Japan raised the question of increasing the number of Japanese workers going to the Netherlands East Indies and of obtaining concessions for oil exploration in opening sessions of renewed economic negotiations, reliable sources reported yesterday.

The Indies' immigration statutes allow an annual quota of 800 persons of all nationalities. Colony officials said Japan heretofore had failed to fill its quota, and they expected, therefore, that the Japanese negotiators would be asked to show a necessity for an increased figure. Regulated oil exploration is viewed favorably.

Australia Prepares

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Feb. 20 (AP)—A. W. Fadden, Acting Prime Minister, said the Cabinet had reviewed Australia's defense system and taken "added precautions against any sudden emergency."

"No action will be taken, no word spoken which would shatter peace in the Pacific," Mr. Fadden continued. "If war comes to our front door, it will not be of our choosing.

"But net nobody think we are helpless and unfitted for such a supreme test."

Mr. Fadden added that "while desiring peace, Australians do not intend to lower their ideals and standards of living unless neighbors desiring this come here and fight for an alteration.

"At this supreme test for our national existence we must be utterly self-reliant," he continued. "Australia's front line is the English Channel.

"The troops landed in Malaya are of the same quality as those who stopped the Italians in Libya and won fame at Gallipoli. Australia is prepared for whatever comes and is confident Britain will win through."

Menzies in England

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Prime Minister Robert Gordon Menzies of Australia arrived in England today by plane from Lisbon.

He came at the invitation of the British Government "to discuss various aspects of the war situation," an official announcement said.

Mr. Menzies spent several days in North Africa visiting Australian contingents.

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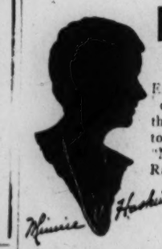
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Senate Vote on Aid Bill Expected Within Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—Administration leaders hope that the Senate can start voting on the lend-lease bill toward the close of next week.

As the fourth day of Senate debate opened today with a lengthy explanation of his stand by Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, opinion in the lobbies was that most of the forensic outpouring is now covering old ground and that the time is fast approaching for roll-calls on amendments. Few opinions are being changed, it is thought, by the battle of oratory, although some of the new Senators have not yet made up their minds.

Passage of the bill is taken for granted so that the suspense of uncertainty is largely absent. Where the significance of the bill largely lies is in the overtones of the address on the larger subject of America's changing position to the world, in which the address of Senator Josiah W. Bailey, Mr. Reynolds' colleague from North Carolina, was typical. It is because of these frank statements that galleries are still crowded, and many members of the House stand in the rear of the hall during the debate.

Nye's Charges

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, as a result of Senator Bailey's speech yesterday, today charged that 30 Senators are now ready to vote to go to war, and forecast that the United States will be at war "30 days" after the measure is passed. Administration spokesmen reply that the purpose of the bill is to keep the war in Europe and prevent it spreading to the New World. They deny that any Senator wants war, but assert that many would not shrink from war if it meant defending America's pattern of life.

Senator Nye and other opponents of the bill open an "air battle" tonight.Senators Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio and David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts speak against the bill over a national network at 10:30 o'clock, while Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri simultaneously attacks the bill over a Columbia network. Tomorrow night the attack continues with Senator Nye and Senator D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho making radio addresses, while Senator Nye goes on again Saturday.

On Monday night Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California continues the attack, and on Wednesday Senators Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan and Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (Prog), of Wisconsin, follow up. Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, floor manager of the bill's opponents, is scheduled to make the concluding address against the measure on the floor of the Senate sometime next week, and may take to the air. He recently charged that radio and motion picture companies were refusing time to the bill's opponents.

Yes, But Speeches

On the list of today's Senate speakers, besides Senator Reynolds, were Senators Taft and Nye. The Administration for its part plans very few if any more, prepared addresses. What will delay the bill, leaders fear, are the so-called "yes, but" speeches, in which Senators changing their position offer qualified approval in addresses justifying their switch.

Senator Reynolds who voted "with reservations" to report the lend-lease bill out of committee, announced today for the first time that he would oppose the measure and declared that he was convinced that it would "lead us directly toward and to a declaration of war." As the ruddy-faced Senator started he announced that he planned to speak four hours, longest in the four days of Senate debate to date. The measure, he charged, is an attempt to pay for Britain's war at America's expense. He said that it should be described as a "bill for the defense of the British Empire at the expense of the lives of American men and at the expense of the American taxpayer, and for the preservation of the British Empire, without any consideration for the preservation of the United States."

He added that "we cannot strengthen our own defenses by giving, lending or leasing to any Nation our implements of defense."

World War Aims

Senator Reynolds charged that the United States had failed to accomplish its World War aims, and likewise had failed to win even the friendship of the Nations it aided—England and France—since they have stopped payments on their war debts.

"Neither France nor Britain," he said, "have offered to cede to us any of their possessions in the western hemisphere to be applied on their World War No. 1 indebtedness, despite the fact that we need some of their island possessions in the Caribbean, such as Trinidad and Martinique, and in the Atlantic, such as Nassau, Bimini, Bermuda and Newfoundland as outposts—as well as a corridor over British Columbia to provide us with a military and commercial highway from Seattle via Vancouver in British Columbia to Juneau, the capital of Alaska."

Before American farmers, laborers, and other American taxpayers are called upon to finance Britain's war effort, he added, the wealthy industrialists and landowners throughout the British Empire "should be called upon to strip themselves of their hunting lodges and castles, their hounds and their falcons, their horses and their dogs, their jewels, their cash, and their securities."

Senator Bailey's Speech

The Bailey speech was one of the most impressive that the debate has produced. It was followed with deep interest by Senators many of whom obviously felt Senator Bailey was putting their own sentiments into words. Senator Bailey explained how he had changed his mind since he voted against repealing the automatic arms embargo of the Neutrality Act in October 1939 when he declared that "this is not our war." A public acknowledgment of changed views is comparatively rare in the Senate, and it was delivered with impressive emphasis.

Reproached by Senator Wheeler with the charge that his desire to intervene in Europe's struggle "meant war," Senator Bailey paused, and then in intense silence continued:

"I am ready if intervention does mean war. I take it I have answered the Senator. I am not holding back. I abhor the idea of war.

"I am not one of those who hold out the flattering hope that we can fight a war of limited liability I think it might be well for Mr. Hitler and Mr. Mussolini and the war party in Japan to know that there is a country in the world left that will not stop short, once the gage of battle is thrown down."

Answers Lindbergh

In the same solemn voice he recalled Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's plea for a negotiated peace.

"A peace with Hitler?" he asked. "It is a contradiction in terms. Negotiations with Hitler? He does not negotiate.

"He sends to Yugoslavia and says, 'Let me go through to attack Greece or I will overrun you.' He says to Dollfuss in Austria, 'Do my will or I will assassinate you.' He is saying to France today, 'Bend the neck beneath my foot, do my will in Africa, or I will exterminate you.'"

American School In Tokyo Slated To Close in June

TOKYO, Feb. 20 (AP)—Japanese newspapers reported today that the American School here would close in June, ending a 40-year existence.

Russel L. Durgin, Chairman of the School's Board, asserted, however, that no definite decision had been made but that these points had been determined:

The school will remain open until June; sixteen teachers, most of them Americans, will be permitted to leave when they wish but their salaries will be paid at least through August; class work is being speeded up and Saturday sessions added for the present term.

The Board is to make a final decision next Tuesday.

The School now has only 75 students, half the normal enrollment, and only 10 of these are Americans.

The Newspaper Hochi said, "As the International School in Yokohama also is expected to close after June, all American and British educational institutions in Japan will go out of existence, since the Canadian Academy at Kobe was closed last year."

Nazis Claim Leadership In Armament Workers

BERLIN (AP)—An authorized Nazi spokesman said Feb. 19 that Germany at the beginning of the war had more armament and munitions workers than Britain and the United States combined.

He declined to get down to specific figures, but stated that between April and September, 1940, Germany had trained an additional 126,000 workers.

'Freshman English' Conference

© United Artists Corp.

Knox Manning and Martha Scott
In the movie story of a schoolteacher, "Cheers for Miss Bishop"

'Cheers for Miss Bishop,' Story of a Schoolteacher

By John Beaufort

New York

Assuredly we can do with a few more pictures which remind us of the selflessness, the patience, the idealism, and the faith of those who make a high calling of teaching. We can do with more pictures which dwell, however briefly, on the potentialities of education in a free land. And so, notwithstanding its shortcomings, "Cheers for Miss Bishop" deserves acknowledgment as a sincere job well done, the recital of a schoolteacher's story.

The story has a theme, relegated to second place in favor of Ella Bishop's personal biography, but given clear-cut expression early in the film. It is spoken by President Corcoran at the opening of Midwestern University in Maple City on Sept. 17, 1789.

"We've got something here," he says, "the idea that people can live in peace and freedom. It's got to be taught and re-taught."

But though the theme is implicit in the actions and life of Ella Bishop, its heroine, "Cheers for Miss Bishop" is more concerned with Ella's various frustrations and disappointments in love than it is with her activities in the classroom. Though grizzled Sam Peters, the faithful suitor, is still obliquely being turned down by Ella, as the picture ends, this is essentially a romance.

* * *

The story begins with Ella's admittance to Midwestern as a starry-eyed freshman. And if any institution of higher learning can imagine a more starry-eyed freshman than Martha Scott it had better enroll her immediately. With the aid of gradually encroaching make-up, Miss Scott plays all 62 of Ella's years, and she does a notable piece of work.

Still eager and tremulous at her graduation, Ella sweeps all impending dignity to the winds in her elation over President Corcoran's announcement that she is to be engaged as a teacher. The opening session of her first English class, in which Ella hears and encourages the ambitions of her raw student material, is poignant and beautifully played, not only by Miss Scott but by Rosemary DeCamp, Knox Manning, and others in the roles of the students.

Stephen Vincent Benét, Adelaide Heilbron, and Sheridan Gibney have drawn their adaptation from Bess Streeter Aldrich's novel. Under the influence of Tay Garnett's direction, it is strong in detail, treated with affection and at length. Perhaps too much length. Avoidance of the occasional oversentimentality would probably have given the story more force. Ella is twice disappointed in love and is forced to bring up the daughter of a cousin who entices Ella's first fiance away from her and who later passes on.

Grief is piled increasingly high as the years roll on. The makers of the film might have relieved threatening monotony by inserting more material from the actual history of early American university growth—in other words by telling the schoolteacher's story from the point of view of her schoolroom.

* * *

The story reaches its climax as the night of Ella's retirement coincides with the fifty-first alumni banquet, the last in Central Hall, the original university building. Having weathered her personal tribulations and the storms of changing university administrations, Ella briefly reminds her former students of President Corcoran's words, spoken half a century before, that "wisdom is the first cousin to freedom and freedom is the glory of our nation and our people."

"Cheers for Miss Bishop" is well made and for the most part persuasive. Although similar in theme to "Mr. Chips," Douglas A. Rowland's production should not be thought imitative. It strikes the American note in a universal theme—though with less vigor and effect than did the Hiltonian adventure into education. There are reliable performances by people like William Gargan as Sam Peters, Edmund Gwenn as President Corcoran, Sidney Blackmer and Donald Douglas as Ella's early suitors, and by Sterling Halloway, Dorothy Peterson, Marsha Hunt, John Arledge, William Farnum, and others.

Mayors Discuss Defense

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 20 (AP)—A score of Canadian mayors pooled their ideas on municipal defense with administrators of Midwestern cities today.

Stanley Lewis, Mayor of Ottawa and President of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities, reported that most Canadian cities have instituted wide air raid precautions, even to the appointment of raid wardens and medical officers.

"Municipal bodies must accept full responsibility for the safekeeping of civilians," he asserted in describing the problem of mayors under stress of war perils.

He said that to offset increasing national taxes for defense, most Canadian cities are preparing to revise their tax structures downward without impairing essential services.

Mr. Lewis brought a letter from Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada to be read to the two-day regional meeting of the United States Conference of Mayors. Approximately 200 United States city officials were expected to attend.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, President of the Conference, who conferred recently with Canadian officials on mutual defense problems, headed a group of Eastern officials attending the gathering.

Such national defense topics as health and welfare, airports, small business, tax-exempt bonds and the role of Midwest cities were on the agenda for discussion.

Speakers include Daniel W. Hoan, Council of National Defense; John S. Sullivan, Undersecretary of the Treasury; Howard O. Hunter, Acting Administrator of the Work Projects Administration; Robert H. Hinckley, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and Robert L. Mehornay, Chief of the Defense Contract Service Section, Office of Production Management.

There's a 'Roosevelt' In the Ocean Now

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 20

President Roosevelt, the Smithsonian Institution let it be known today, is assured of a permanent place in the records of natural science.

The institution has named an octopus after him.

Octopus roosevelti, the Smithsonian disclosed, is a hitherto unknown species of the great mollusk family. It was found by sailors during Mr. Roosevelt's trip to Galapagos Islands in 1938, but apparently there was some delay in classifying and naming it.

Postal Service Resumed

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 20 (AP)—Postal communications between Italy and Switzerland, suspended Feb. 15 without announcement of the reason, were established today.

Hillman Finds Co-operation for Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—Labor-industry co-operation is at an unexcelled peak today and strikes, instead of increasing, are the rare exception in defense industry, Sidney Hillman, Associate Director General of the Office of Production Management, has told the House Judiciary Committee.

In addition, Mr. Hillman predicted that whatever tension may exist in labor relations today will lessen and that any congressional attempt to legislate against strikes might destroy or impair the spirit of co-operation which has made the present situation possible.

Like his co-director of the OPM, William S. Knudsen, Mr. Hillman declared against "blacklisting" employers who do not obey Federal and local labor laws. Mr. Hillman said that, while he would oppose letting contracts to such firms, he believed they should receive defense work as soon as they agreed to abide by the pro-labor stipulations covering the letting of all open-bidding defense contracts.

Refers to Ford Case

Referring particularly to the Ford Motor Company, Mr. Hillman denied that any particular measures had been taken by the OPM's labor division to prevent the letting of contracts to this particular company. He said that the trouble with the Ford concern had arisen from the latter's refusal to agree to abide by the Defense Commission's general statement of labor policy, which, Mr. Hillman said, is included in contracts with all companies.

"No one man or company should be above the law and this applies to both labor and industry," Mr. Hillman said.

"It would be bad to have whispered about by subversive elements that the Government is enforcing laws against labor but not against some big industrialist."

Mr. Hillman told the committee that the present "record of successful industrial relations is positive evidence that every responsible labor leader in this country is, day by day, doing everything possible to further the defense effort and to avoid interruption of production.

"This remarkable record of labor relations in defense industry is due to the fact that the defense program has brought forth special efforts on the part of organized labor and on the part of management and government to settle labor controversies without the interruption of work."

The defense labor leader pointed out that "for the first time in our industrial history, employment has increased sharply without an increase in the number of strikes. In fact, the number of man-days of idleness by reason of strikes in the last half of 1940 was 40 per cent less than in the last half of 1939.

"Less than half as many persons were involved in strikes during 1940 as in the corresponding period of emergency in 1916, or the war years 1917 and 1918. This is true in spite of the fact that in the meantime employment in non-agricultural activities has increased by 22 per cent.

"The strikes that have occurred during recent months of ever-enlarging industrial activity have been small and of short duration," he explained.

Mr. Hillman then discussed the strike situation in the 11 key defense industries of aircraft, aluminum, automobiles, steel, electrical machinery, engines, explosives, foundries and machine shops, machine tools, lumber, and shipbuilding.

Low Percentage of Idleness

Referring to the aluminum industry, Mr. Hillman showed that in 1940 only one day of idleness was caused by strikes for 222 man-days of work, this being less than one half of 1 per cent of the time actually worked.

In the vitally important machine tools industry, "there was only one day of idleness due to strikes for each 1,800 man-days worked," he said.

"Put in other words, this means that in the engine and tools industries, strikes in 1940 were responsible for one day of idleness for every six years of work. Put in terms of percentage, it means that in these vital industries, idleness, due to strikes, constituted one sixteenth of 1 per cent of the time actually worked."

Mr. Hillman said that he believed that it was his responsibility to advise the President and the Congress if, at any time, the Defense Commission found that it could not carry on the defense program under the free will co-operation now being given by labor and industry.

"To those acquainted with labor relations, today's record is almost perfect. It is better than that of any other nation, even of the totalitarian nations, otherwise they would not have need of concentration camps."

Strike and Workday Tabulation Offered

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Feb. 20

In his testimony before the House Judiciary Committee, Sidney Hillman, Associate Director General of the Office of Production Management, gave the following figures on man-days idle due to strikes as a percentage of man-days worked in vital defense industries.

Industry	Man-days idle as a P.C. of man-days worked
Aircraft	0.17
Aluminum	0.43
Automobiles	0.10
Blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills	0.12
Electrical machinery	0.68
Engine manufacturing	0.06
Explosives	0.16
Foundries and machine shops	0.27
Machine tools	0.03
Sawmills, logging camps and millwork	0.39
Shipbuilding	0.21

Mrs. R. Is Opposed To War at Present

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was asked today whether she would be willing to have this country go to war if necessary to aid Britain.

She replied that she was opposed to war and added:

"What would happen, or how I would feel, if we were faced with the actual defeat of Britain, I don't know. I have not faced that yet. I hope we can provide Great Britain with the materials she needs to win the war."

The question was submitted to Mrs. Roosevelt after she had addressed an audience at Hunter College.

"I have four boys and I don't want to see them go any more than any other mother," Mrs. Roosevelt said, "but I do know there are some things I would rather die for than see happen. I have not faced that yet, but I will when I have to and will make up my mind and so will you."

Later, Mrs. Roosevelt spoke for the British Ambulance Corps "friendship bridge" broadcast over WMCA and by short-wave to Britain, South Africa and other parts of the British Commonwealth.

Donnell Wins in Missouri

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 20 (AP)—Six weeks late, Forrest C. Donnell hopes to become Governor of Missouri on Feb. 24.

The St. Louis Republican was declared Governor-elect by the Supreme Court Feb. 19, climaxing a fight by the Democratic State Committee and Democrat-controlled Legislature to seat Lawrence McDaniel, St. Louis Democrat.

In a unanimous decision, the Court ruled "the Legislature . . . should declare the election of the realtor (Mr. Donnell), who is the person having the highest number of votes on the face of the returns. It is so ordered."

November election returns gave Mr. Donnell a 3,613 majority over Mr. McDaniel out of more than 1,800,000 votes.

Jubilant Republicans immediately suggested that the inauguration be held Monday.

Hours later, Democratic leaders ordered a party caucus to plan a joint session of the Senate and House formally to declare Mr. Donnell elected. It was refusal of the Legislature on Jan. 10 to certify Mr. Donnell's election that sent the Republican to the Supreme Court. The Democratic State Committee charged there were irregularities in the election.

Despite his court victory, Mr. Donnell still faces the possibility of a contest. The Legislature named a committee of six Democrats and four Republicans to investigate the election, with authority to recount all ballots.

Senator L. N. Searcy, Majority Floor Leader and Chairman of the Committee, said the decision might not halt the inquiry.

Mr. Donnell had asked the Supreme Court to stop the Legislative Committee from recounting ballots. The court did not rule on that petition.

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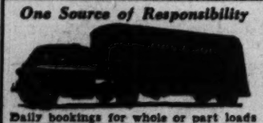
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Two Novelties for Symphony Concerts—Ballet Russe Continues

Dr. Koussevitzky to Conduct Harris and Villa-Lobos Works

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Out of the kindness of his heart, and from his interest in New World musical effort, Serge Koussevitzky brings out a rather large work for voices and orchestra by Roy Harris, to represent North America, and a smallish one of the same description by H. Villa-Lobos, to represent South America, at the Boston Symphony Concerts this week. Dr. Koussevitzky's zeal for the modern cause remains as lively as when he first took interest in the strivings of his former fellow-countryman, Igor Stravinsky. He has always accepted the idea that art, like any other activity, goes ahead; and he has shown the same respect for composers of the United States, since taking up residence and citizenship and pursuing his career of conducting here, that he showed for those of Russia at the time of his starting out.

He has gone so far as to recommend that orchestral audiences, eastern and western, take more notice of music being written right in their midst, and he has backed up his recommendation by regularly producing examples of output which he thought bore marks of craftsmanship and expressed native feeling and aspiration. Quite in line, then, comes preparation of Harris' "Folk Song" Symphony by his instrumentalists and a group of singers.

* * *

There you have an American scene right off—something like an oratorio society's festival; and still, that is only outward appearance. More fancifully speaking, what you have is the band in the park or on the village green, and the people gathered about the stand to hear. But since this is art and therefore an idealization of the matter, the town band assumes the shape and dignity of an orchestra, while the village, instead of passively meditating, thinks out loud and itself makes the music.

Now as audience out in the chairs of floor and balconies, we must take the thing home to our imaginations and avoid a too realistic attitude. That which the men and women on the platform sing might be called old brass-band medley, if we wanted to believe so—from "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" to "The Girl I Left Behind Me,"—five tunes, all told. The tunes are treated, however, in the symphony writer's way, which happens to be business about which the bandmasters and the arrangers of days gone knew nothing.

* * *

Indeed, in almost astounding fashion, American composers have appropriated and applied the symphonic methods of European masters. Nor should their product be regarded as merely college-educated jazz. Their skill is different altogether from that of dance-hall orchestrators, different from the syncopated sleight of hand that has amused us. It stands for art, let us not forget, though about its final value and its power of survival, nobody can yet say.

Fair chance, meantime, in Boston for the "Folk Song" Symphony, which Dr. Koussevitzky champions; and fair chance, also, for a work that dates some 10 years back of this one, the "Choros" No. 10 of the Brazilian composer, Mr. Villa-Lobos. Here, again, we have singers and instrumentalists in ensemble, and we have a composer, furthermore, who was early at tackling the song-symphony form in a modern way. His singers at once furnish melody and accompaniment, and the orchestra adds comment of its own—the whole going to a very complicated scheme of rhythm. The principal air, which is portioned off to the various groups of voices, the sopranos now carrying a strain, now the basses and baritones picking up one, and now the contraltos taking their turn, is written to words of Catullo Cearence. These shape up into an amatory complaint in the Portuguese literary tradition, a heartbreak lyric that carries echoes from away back to the beginnings of poetry.

Yura Lazovsky
As Prince Guidon in the Original Ballet Russe production of "Le Coq d'Or."

Three Favorite Numbers Constitute Second Program

By L. A. Sloper

For the second program of its brief season at the Boston Opera House, the Original Ballet Russe turned last night to three old favorites of its repertory, "Swan Lake," "Coq d'or," and "Aurora's Wedding." Thus, in the absence of anything novel, interest centered on performance.

And the performance had much to recommend it. "Swan Lake," for example, naïve and old-fashioned as it is, took on new interest, partly because it had been decked with fresh costumes, partly because of the brilliance of Toumanova as the Queen of the Swans. Since the work is virtually a solo number, everything depends on the quality of the ballerina's work. Last night Toumanova danced with exquisite grace and charm, as well as technical finish. Panaieff was satisfactory as the Prince and the corps de ballet acquitted itself well.

"Coq d'or" brought to the stage the other ballerinas of the company, Riabouchinska as the Golden Cockerel and Baronova as the Queen of Shemakhan. Riabouchinska is noted for her ethereal quality, but in this ballet she proves that she is notable as well for vigor. Here, too, she has opportunity to utilize to the full the incomparable beauty of her arm movements.

Baronova distinguished herself in a role that calls for versatility and technical mastery. The company has been well exercised in this ballet, which is enjoyable for its broad burlesque and its vivid settings, as well as for its dancing, and under the authoritative baton of Mr. Dorati the accompanying score came to invigorating utterance.

"Aurora's Wedding" of course gives opportunity for display of diverse talents. Last night two of the ballerinas took part in it, Baronova and Riabouchinska, and the principal male dancer, Lichine, made his only appearance of the evening in the Blue Bird number, with Riabouchinska. Lichine won salvos of applause for his extraordinary elevation and his wide leaps, and the mastery of his turns in the air and his entrechats, while Riabouchinska was hailed for her smooth lyricism.

Baronova in her variations won admiration by the authority of her style in some of the most difficult and intricate feats in the ballerina's repertory. And the Three Ivans, Lazovsky, Ladre, and Matouchak, stopped the show as usual with the vigor and expertness of their Russian dances.

Vandamm

Ethel Waters
In "Cabin in the Sky," coming on March 10 to the Colonial Theater.

Aristocrat of Tappers

Paul Draper, the aristocrat of tappers, is fulfilling a long-felt ambition in dancing the classics as he does in the current touring program which he and his aunt, Ruth Draper, the famous monologist, will bring to the Plymouth Theater the week beginning March 3.

Several years ago, when he was doing his stint as gentleman tapper in a musical show, he told the present writer of just such plans, not all of which have yet come to realization. One project he had in mind was a complete ballet in tap, the rhythms orchestrated and performed by a "corps de claquette" of 12 dancers divided into four groups, he to enter like the solo instrument in a concerto. The groups were to be placed on four different sounding platforms, one of them to be quite low for the purpose of holding a steady, fundamental rhythm like a ground bass, the other levels to register different "voices," like the choirs in a singing chorus. "Till Eulenspiegel" was one of the subjects he was considering.

If Mr. Draper's work has not yet reached symphonic proportions, it very likely will in time. Meanwhile he has added grace to his already graceful technique by the assiduous study of ballet, and has composed the solos, to the music of Bach, Beethoven, Debussy and others, which he now performs.

Paul Draper comes from a gifted musical family. His father was a celebrated Lieder singer. His mother, Muriel Draper, tells in her book, "Music at Midnight," of the musical atmosphere her sons grew up in. Her salon musicales in Paris caught up every important musician within reach, and though they began at midnight, after the regular concert or theater performances, they lasted far into the morning. That was just before the World War and Paul and his brother were children. Their sleeping quarters may have been removed from actual sight and sound of the parties, but the musical idea must have enveloped them. For to Paul at least music is the impetus and base of the dance form he has converted into an art. **M. L.**

Art Exhibitions

In the Print Department of the Museum of Fine Arts there are on exhibition drawings and monotypes by Abraham Walkowitz. Of interest especially is a series of drawings of the dance of Isadora Duncan.

Mr. Walkowitz has been in the mainstream of the Modern French art tradition. He has been preoccupied for years studying realistic subjects for the purpose of distilling a simplified, abstracted motive which suggests salient form and characteristic movement. We can follow him from recognizable portraits of the dancer to rarefied extracts of curves and undulations which are amazingly expressive. The method can be followed only by an artist of fine discernment. Mr. Walkowitz does not abstract dryly; on the contrary his lines quiver with vitality.

The exhibition shows the mind of an artist at work, the concentration of his effort, the capacity to convert whatever material is depicted into something evocative. Students of art will benefit greatly by seeing these pictures.

* * *

Molly Ayer

At the Junior League, water colors by Molly Ayer will be on exhibition through March 1.

The number of painters in this community who specialize in landscape water color is mounting rapidly. They come by the medium naturally, for the first great American water colorists were from this region. What we notice particularly in the rising generation of water colorists is their tendency to be free of the Sargent and Homer tradition and to work more in the manner of the mid and far-western aquarellists. Miss Ayer for instance reminds us of the Californians. She paints with fairly smooth washes and generally establishes a few basic commanding lines of pattern. We find in her pictures a characteristic which is common in water colorists, a tendency to fuse the atmospheric and tenuous surface of Impressionism with a heavy design indication which traces back to the solid forms of the Post Impressionists. This is a mixture which does not blend, for it consists of two conflicting elements, realism and abstraction.

Miss Ayer has a good eye for subject matter, and she is happiest when conveying to the white paper an atmosphere, as in "Snow Glow," "Autumn Glow," "Louisburg Square" powdered with snow. **D. A.**

'Life With Father' Begins Second Year in Chicago

CHICAGO (AP) — "Life With Father" has entered upon its second year in Chicago determined to establish itself as the longest running play ever presented in this city.

To achieve that distinction the play must surpass the record set some 20 years ago by Frank Bacon in "Lightnin,'" which held forth for 65 weeks in the Blackstone, the same theater now occupied by "Life With Father."

The Middle West has received the play with enthusiasm, warranting producer Oscar Serlin's belief that it will continue in Chicago at least until summer.

Irina Baronova
Ballerina in the Original Ballet Russe Company at the Opera House this week.

Cincinnati May Festival Abandoned for This Year

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20 (AP)—Cincinnati's historic May festival of music—a biennial event since 1873—will not be held this year because of world and national conditions.

J. Herman Thuman, secretary and manager of the Cincinnati Musical Festival Association, Inc., broke the news Monday to a chorus of men and women halfway through a rehearsal at the Odd Fellows Temple, where they have gathered three times a week since December, 1939, to practice for the city's premier music event.

Errol Flynn's next film for Warners will be "Dive Bomber." Mr. Flynn had been hoping to write articles about the Far East, according to his publicity department, and was headed for China. Apparently, he got no farther than Honolulu, from which he has returned. A camera crew from the Warner studios is now in Pensacola, Fla., filming background shots. Michael Curtiz is to direct.

Screen News

M-G-M's "The Ziegfeld Girl" heads the list of four pictures to be released in March. A musical in the tradition of "The Great Ziegfeld," the new production stars Judy Garland, James Stewart, Hedy Lamarr, and Lana Turner. The other three M-G-M releases for March are "Rage in Heaven," from the James Hilton novel, with Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman; "The Penalty," with Lionel Barrymore and Edward Arnold; and "The Bad Man," with Wallace Beery.

* * *

Robert Porterfield, founder and director of the Barter Theater at Abingdon, Va., has been signed by Warners for an important role in "Sergeant Yorke," now being filmed with Gary Cooper and Joan Leslie as stars. Mr. Porterfield was engaged by Howard Hawks after being introduced to the director by Jeffrey Lynn. Mr. Porterfield is said to have given Mr. Lynn his first acting job. The Barter Theater is so called because patrons may barter produce, preserves, foodstuffs, and other edibles and usables for admission.

* * *

Warners have purchased Edwin Gilbert's play, "Hot Nocturne," as a starring vehicle for James Cagney. It will follow his current assignment, "The Bride Came C. O. D.," in which Mr. Cagney is co-starred with Bette Davis. "Hot Nocturne" is about an orchestra leader and was mentioned earlier this season by Elia Kazan for Broadway production.

* * *

M-G-M expects to begin production shortly on "The Uniform," starring Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. Clarence Brown will direct.

* * *

George Marshall, who has directed "When the Daltons Rode," "Destry Rides Again," and "The Ghostbreakers," has been assigned by Columbia to handle the filming of "Texas," a story of cattle wars in post-Cvil War Texas. William Holden and Warren William have already been chosen for the cast.

Music and Dance in Chicago

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Frederick Stock and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra departed from routine when (Feb. 6) they included in their program the services of the University of Chicago Choir. This inclusion permitted the interpretation of certain works which—as in the case of Kodály's "Psalmus Hungaricus" and the "Magnificat" by Vaughan Williams—had never been heard before in Orchestra Hall, or, in the case of "Sirènes," from Debussy's "Nocturnes," had been given there only once, and that almost a quarter of a century ago

Kodály's "Psalmus" made a notable impression, not only because its message was characterized by an urgency born of inspiration whose utterance was not to be denied, but because much of that inspiration had been communicated to those who were occupied in its projection. The University Choir well justified its association with Mr. Stock's organization, for it sang with admirable quality of tone, and with the fervency that was exacted by the Hungarian master's stirring score. There should not be left unmentioned the important activity in the work of Robert Topping, who sang the tenor part. That artist gave a convincing reading of music that was far from easy to sing, and which demanded—and received—more than an understanding of the mere notes.

* * *

The "Magnificat" by Vaughan Williams was of a different order, for its measures, leavened with occasional and deliberate orientalism, reflect nothing of the sweep and incandescence of Kodály's piece. In spite of its larger serenity, the work is difficult, and it was greatly to the credit of the choir, and of its director, Mack Evans, that the music—much of which is striking—made so excellent an effect. The contralto solos of the work were sung by Maurine Parzybok, who negotiated them with richly colored tone, if with somewhat too detached a reading of the text.

Mr. Stock included in his concert the first presentation of a Concerto for Orchestra composed by Kodály in honor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra's golden jubilee. Like so many pièces d'occasion, this one offered no revelation of great worth or beauty. Written by a master, the concerto was laid open to no censure by reason of any lack of skill, but there is more to fine music than technical dexterity, and that reinforcement appeared to be absent from Kodály's score. Withal, the composer may be assured that whatever expertness and zeal could do to ensure success for the new piece was done by Mr. Stock and by his men.

* * *

Another concert, whose uniqueness demands a word or two, was that given by the Business Men's Orchestra (Feb. 1) which celebrated the twentieth anniversary of its foundation by inviting Mr. Stock to wave his baton over it. An organization whose membership is made up of doctors, dentists, traffic managers, engineers, accountants, etc., scarcely can be submitted to the critical judgment that should be applied to the work of a professional symphonic body. Yet it may be said that the training that had been given to the Business Men's Orchestra by its regular conductor, George Dasch, and the skill and inspiration evoked by Mr. Stock's direction, resulted in a performance of no little merit, particularly in Goldmark's "Sakuntala" Overture, and in Dvořák's "New World" Symphony, which were played with praiseworthy understanding and charm of tone.

The Graff Ballet, which returned to its home city to give four performances here (Feb. 5-8), demonstrated that, since its migration to Vermont, and its labors in rehearsal there, a generous measure of improvement characterizes its work. The dancers affect that somewhat angular performance that is called modern, but much of their choregraphy is distinguished for poetic imaginativeness. Two new ballets were set forth—"Ode to the Living" and "Odyssey"—both of which were choregraphically arranged by Grace and Kurt Graff. In both there was disclosed the enthusiasm of dance arrangers in general for symbolism in movement.

In the first-named work there was also made manifest the growing tendency of choregraphers to use speech and various forms of sound as an auxiliary of action. It must be said, however, that the Graffs and their performers accomplished much that was beautiful in the dancing art.

Grace Moore
To be heard in "Love of Three Kings" during the engagement of the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Metropolitan Theater in Boston.

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Entertainment Timetable

Play

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30.

Little Theater

N. E. Repertory—
"The Man in Half Moon Street," by Barre Lyndon. 8:30.

Music

Tomorrow
Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Leonard Shure, piano soloist. 2:30.

Ballet

Boston Opera House—
"Carnaval," "Petrouchka," "Graduation Ball," presented by the Original Ballet Russe. 8:30

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 3:25, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—
"The Case of the Black Parrot." 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35. "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 9:50.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Mickey Mouse." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 6:55, 10:05. "The Invisible Woman," John Barrymore, Virginia Bruce. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"Babes in Arms," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. "You and Me," Sylvia Sidney and George Raft. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performances. 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Virginia," Sterling Hayden, Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:10. "Ride, Kelly, Ride," Eugene Pallette. 10 a. m., 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

Modern—
"Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Life With Henry," 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"The Philadelphia Story," Cary Grant, Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:25, 10. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

Paramount—
"The case of the Black Parrot." 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30. "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35.

RKO-Boston—
"Six Lessons from Madame La Zonga," Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. 11:05 a. m., 2:04, 5:03, 7:54, 10:18. Stage Show. 12:25, 3:24, 6:23, 9:14.

Scollay—
"Victory," Frederic March and Betty Field. 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Life With Henry," 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," "Bob Hawke's Take It or Leave It," "Bowling for Strikes," "Popeye," "Bob Hope in Screen Snapshops," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:25, 5, 8:30. "The Philadelphia Story," Cary Grant, Katherine Hepburn and James Stewart. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05.

Telepix—
"Benchley Comedy," "Information Please," "Sun Valley Skiing," "New Mexico Indian Meeting," "Popular Tunes," "Singapore to Hong Kong," "River Thames," color cartoons and 30 minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"The Virgin Bride," Danielle Darrieux. 10:54 a. m., 1:40, 4:26, 7:12, 9:50. "School for Husbands," Rex Harrison. 9:38 a. m., 12:16, 3:02, 5:48, 8:34.

Uptown—
"Arizona," Jean Arthur. 1, 4:40, 8:20. "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire. 3:05, 6:45, 10:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." 2. Evenings 6:45-11

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Long Voyage Home," J. Wayne and Ian Hunter. "Girl From Havana." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Night Train." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Michael Shayne, Private Detective," 1:45, 5, 8:15. "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 3:30, 6:45, 10.
Brookline Village: "The Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 2:20, 6:05, 9:25. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 4:10, 7:55.
Cleveland Circle: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and Gene Reynolds. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 2. Continuous 7-11.
Harvard: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Murder Over New York." Sidney Toler. 3 and 7:45.
University: "Arizona," Jean Arthur. 2:30, 5:50, 8:15. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Haviland. "Where Did You Get That Girl." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 3:15, 9:15. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and Bonita Granville. 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Stranger on the Third Floor," Peter Lorre. "Ride, Tenderfoot, Ride," Gene Autry. 3. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 3:10, 9:25. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 3:17, 8:17. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective," Lloyd Nolan. 1:54, 6:54, 9:50.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestor: "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. "Colorado." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 3:13, 9:32. "Night Train," 1:35, 7:54.
Park: "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. "Sky Murder," Walter Pidgeon. 1:30 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Romance of the Rio Grande." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 3:06, 6:45, 9:22. "Stage Coach War," William Boyd. 1:54, 8:18.
Hyde Park: "Thunder Afloat," Wallace Beery. "Wagon Train," Tim Holt. 1:45 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. 2:30, 8:15. "So You Won't Talk," Joe E. Brown. 4:05, 9:50.

MALDEN—Granada: "Michael Shayne, Private Detective," Lloyd Nolan and Marjorie Weaver. 1:30, 4:51, 8:12. "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Haviland. 3:53, 6:12, 9:34.
Mystic: "Texas Rangers Ride Again," J. Howard and Akim Tamiroff. 2:15, 8:35. "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 3:25, 7, 9:45.
Maplewood: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 3:06, 9:01. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 1:55, 7:40.
Orpheum: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7. **Strand:** "So You Won't Talk," Joe E. Brown. 1:58, 7:55. "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. 3:16, 9:08.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 1:45, 8. "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 3:19, 9:34.

MEDFORD — Fellway: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Charter pilot." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 2:20, 8:30. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 4, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Mexican Spitfire Out West." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. 3:30, 9:15. "Four Mothers," the Lane Sisters. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Little Men," Jack Oakie. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Romance of the Rio Grande." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda, Linda Darnell. "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Remedy for Riches," Jean Hersholt and Edgar Kennedy. "Doomed Caravan," William Boyd.
Strand: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Melody and Moonlight," Johnny Downs. 2 and 8:10.
Revere: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Melody and Moonlight," Johnny Downs 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Street of Memories." 2 and 8.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Charter Pilot." 2. Evenings 6:30. Last complete show at 8.
Davis Square: "Spring Parade." Deanna Durbin. "Girl From Avenue A," Jane Withers. 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. "Kit Carson." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Blondie Plays Cupid." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power, "East of the River," John Garfield, Brenda Marshall. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "So You Won't Talk," Joe E. Brown and Frances Robinson. 2:18, 8:03. "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 3:30, 9:15.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire, Paulette Goddard. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Kit Carson." 1:45 and 7:45.
Waterlown Square: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert. "Girl From Havana," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Little Nelly Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. "Kit Carson." Jon Hall. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays. (Saturday morning children's show at 10).

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. "Night Train," M. Lockwood. 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 3:27, 7:57. "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix, Wendy Barrie. 2:10, 6:00, 10.

Flight of the Swallow

By Cornelia Meigs

Chapter Three

The Story So Far

Sylvia and Larry, newly arrived for a long visit with Aunt Sarah at her New Hampshire village home, were exploring the grounds of the "deserted" house next door, when Larry's foot smashed through the wooden planks over a well and he fell through. The "deserted" house suddenly yielded up an occupant, as a man's voice shouted directions to Sylvia. With the aid of Sam Waddell and his son, both Larry and the man, whose name turned out to be John Highbury, were speedily rescued.

Sam Waddell and his son, after being properly thanked, had gone off down the hill, and John Highbury bore Larry away upstairs to look for the dry clothes. Sylvia was left alone in the doorway. She heard the sound of moving about behind an inner door, and, a moment later, it opened and a cheery-faced woman with white hair looked out from what was evidently the kitchen. To Sylvia's surprise, the woman's gentle, pink-cheeked face changed suddenly and she cried out in a startled voice, "Lydia! Why, Lydia!"

Sylvia was just as startled. "I'm not Lydia, the only Lydia I know is my mother and she—she isn't here. But I shouldn't have come in."

"Oh no, my dear. There now, don't you be frightened. I took you for someone else; of course it couldn't be, after all these years. My wits just ran away with me, that was all. I was upstairs, taking off my bonnet, and I thought I heard voices outside. Was something going on? What was happening?"

"Yes, something was going on, but it is all over now," Sylvia told her. She thought Mr. John Highbury had better explain. "My brother got a little wet and Mr. Highbury took him upstairs to put on some clothes that he said had got boiled small enough to fit him."

Mrs. Burnham Explains

"Bless me, he is never going to let me hear the last of my boiling his tennis shirt," the woman exclaimed. This then was Mrs. Burnham. "But why wouldn't I boil the clothes, after they had been carried around without washing for so long it was the only way to get them clean? I don't think he's had his washing done right since he went off, all of a sudden, so many years ago. Now he's come home, just as sudden it is, and wanted I should come a few hours a day to cook and clean for him. I still don't rightly know what to think of the boy, after everything he did to worry us all. It seems queer enough to be back here again, and the house so empty that used to be so full of people."

"Did you live here before?" Sylvia asked shyly.

"Yes, I worked in this house for years, before they all began to scatter. But when Miss Sarah built her new house—" She caught herself suddenly. "Well, dear me, child, all that wouldn't interest you. Look about a little, if you want to. I have to get to scrubbing right away."

Sylvia peeped in at one door and another, but she felt shy of really looking about as Mrs. Burnham had invited her to do. On one side of the hall was the square dining room, with white panelling on the walls, and deep windowsills. The long table looked as though it had, indeed, enjoyed the presence of a good-sized family. On the other side of the house was the big parlor, its windows very tall, looking out on a far wider view than could be seen from Aunt Sarah's place below.

There was another door, half open, that led into the room at the end of the parlor. She might not have gone in, but the enticing smell of paint and turpentine drew her forward. The room was full of pictures, some half painted, some ranged on shelves, some tipped, against the wall.

Glimpse of a Studio

Sylvia caught her breath with pleasure, for though some of them were turned sideways, and some were only the roughest kind of sketches, their color and sunshine seemed to overflow the room. There were ships, and green islands, there were white buildings with pointed towers and curiously curved arches, and here and there was something more familiar, a glimpse of hills and trees, the sharp turn of a brook with water foaming over the round stones. Each one she looked at gave her the feeling, not that she was looking at a picture, but that she was standing in the very place itself. On an easel in the middle of the room was a stretched canvas, waiting for the beginnings of a new painting, but there was not even a brush mark upon it so far.

She heard a sound upstairs of voices, laughter and the splashing of a shower bath. She somehow did not want to be found peeping at Mr. John Highbury's pictures without his showing them to her himself. She closed the door quickly and went out on the terrace.

The air was clear, and over the hillside lay the stillness of noontide. There was not a breath of wind. The birds were quiet, as they are apt to be in the middle of the day. Only a single swallow looking for the insects that fly close to the ground on a hot day, went swooping and sweeping down before her. It dipped and circled close to the grass, then flung itself out into the free air and coasted downward, following the rise and dip of the downward slope, and then swung outward to skim just over Aunt Sarah's chimney tops and soar away into the sky again. Its forked tail, its pointed wings and its slim, steel blue body were all as distinct as though, for the moment, she had held the shining bird in her hand. Sylvia knew that there was someone behind her and turned round to see John Highbury.

"You saw it too?" he said.

She nodded.

"If a man could only paint that," he seemed to be thinking out loud. "Such motion, the lightness of that speed, could it be caught by any man's hand, I wonder? It is the kind of thing that makes a painter understand what he can't do." He came forward, sat down on the step and motioned her to sit down by him. "Now that we are acquainted," he went on in a different voice, "I think we ought to tell each other who we are. You begin."

"And do I understand," he asked gently when she paused, "do I understand that this was not just a 'spend the summer' visit, but that there was some reason for it?"

Larry Tells the Reason

"Yes, there was a reason," Sylvia said that much and hesitated again. Larry had come downstairs, dressed very neatly in the shrunken shorts and shirt, and, under John Highbury's direction, he stretched himself on the dry stones of the terrace in the sun for a final baking. When he was settled, John Highbury returned to his question. "There was a reason for your coming?"

Larry blurted out the answer.

"Dad had a new job. He hadn't been happy, Mother said, in the last one. So she got him to take this, even though it meant three or four months without anything coming in. She said it was worth it. He had to go away to the new work, and Mother had a chance in her old school to teach in some one's place for a while. She was wondering what she ought to do about us, and then suddenly she told us at breakfast one day that we were going to stay with Aunt Sarah. We hadn't ever even seen Aunt Sarah."

"We went the next day," Sylvia added. "We—we thought that Aunt Sarah must have written to say that she wanted us—" There was a pause again, but this did not seem to be quite all.

"And didn't she?" John Highbury determinedly prompted her again.

Sylvia did not answer and John Highbury looked at Larry. Larry was chewing a grass stem and basking in the sun, entirely at ease and content.

"She doesn't show any particular signs of wanting us," he remarked cheerfully. "And then there is Matthews—"

John Highbury nodded and grinned. "Oh I know all about Matthews, and how he would behave," he commented. Larry rolled over and sat up to look at him.

Sidelights on Matthews

"You know Matthews? Why, of course, you must, Matthews said—" He broke off abruptly but John Highbury would not let him stop there.

"What did Matthews say?" His voice was a command, and somehow it was the sort of voice that, at such a moment, had to be obeyed.

"Oh, you know the kind of things that Matthews says," Larry answered easily. "What he said about you was that you didn't have a friend in the world. It's just like Matthews thinks and always gets wrong." He smiled so cheerily that John Highbury smiled too; then his face changed.

"It happens that it is one of the few times in his life that Matthews was right. It is only since I came here that I have found that I did not really have any friends. As long as I stayed away I could make myself believe that there were some left. And I have found another thing which I never believed before, that if a person—if a man is to do the things he sets himself to do, he has to have friends, not many, just one or two, somewhere, to believe in him."

Sylvia and Larry looked at each other. In matters like this they could always understand each other perfectly, and Larry's look said, "You're the one to say it." She choked a little and said in a small voice,

"Would children do? For friends I mean."

His face lit suddenly. "Would they do? Why they are the best friends to have in the world. If they believe in you it means that you really are something." He got up. "I am afraid you will have to go home now and tell your aunt about our little adventure. Come on, I'll race you to the hedge."

(To be continued next Thursday)

Drawn by N. Lavrin for The Christian Science Monitor

They had their meal by the light of the fire.

Piloting Your Boat

Always Take Your Bearings Accurately

By Arthur H. Baldwin

In general, you sail your course by using your compass. On all nautical compasses there are "lubber lines." These lines are drawn inside the compass case ninety degrees apart. That means that when your compass card (the part which moves) is pointing toward the north, the lubber lines will coincide with the four main points of the compass, north, south, east and west. In order to sail a given course, place your compass in your boat so that one lubber line runs lengthwise of the ship and the other across. Have these lines lined up exactly. Then, with the compass in place, swing the boat around until the lengthwise lubber line meets the point that is the course. Keep the line as nearly on this point as possible as you sail.

You must be sure of your compass always. Yet compasses are delicate instruments, pointing north due to the remote attraction of the magnetic pole. That pole is moving continually and that is why the annual variation is shown on a compass rose. In addition, metal objects that are located close to the compass on the boat cause the needle to swing away from the north slightly. This is known as deviation, and even a jackknife can cause it. So always check up on this score before relying upon your compass. See that no metal objects are close. If so, and those objects cannot be removed or the compass itself cannot be placed out of their reach, correct the compass by "swinging ship" or turning the boat all around meantime taking readings from your compass and comparing them with known directions. Make a note of each difference. Then every time you are sailing a given direction, sail the course as shown on your compass which you know corresponds to the true direction.

Sailboats cannot always sail the way one wants. The wind will not let them. In that case try to make your course good, which means to sail first on one angle to the course, then on another being careful to see that the two angles compensate each other. The general direction which the zigzag makes will then be the compass course. Any young sailor who has sailed to windward to a certain point can work this out if he is careful. The result cannot be perfect without using scientific means, which can be done. But the younger sailor in the smaller boat can achieve good results without resorting to them.

Finally we come to the most important task in all piloting. This is the job of finding out where you are when your boat is under way. A pilot must know where his boat is at all times. To get this information he may use any one of numerous methods. Some small boat skippers check their positions by using "dead reckoning." In this method the position of the boat is determined by marking down on the chart each course that the boat sails, and how far she sails on each course. Thus by drawing out on the chart a picture of the exact track that the boat sails, each direction and each distance, the navigator can supposedly tell just where his boat is at all times.

Making a Dead Reckoning

But dead reckoning is a complicated method for most young sailors. Not only does it call for careful figuring, but it calls for some speed-measuring device as well, and few small boats are so equipped. Should you own a taffrail log, or hand log, or speedometer do not forget that in your dead reckoning must make a careful calculation of currents and tides, as well as the distance run and the courses sailed. You must know exactly how far you have sailed over the bottom in addition to the exact direction. Even then a dead reckoning position can never be called a true "fix."

To obtain a true fix, or a position that you are sure is accurate in coastwise navigation, it is always best to get a bearing as well. Furthermore, bearings will give you a position without the use of dead reckoning.

To take a bearing, get an accurate line on some well defined object on shore which is also marked on the chart—such as a water tower, a lighthouse, or a small group of buildings. Sight across your compass. Determine the exact direction in points and quarter points that the object bears from you. Then transfer the line to the chart, running it out from the object and to sea in the opposite direction that you read on your compass. As an example, if the object bore northwest from you, you would run the line out due southeast. Your position will then be somewhere along that line.

Naturally, such bearings must be accurate. The best way to obtain an accurate bearing on a small ship is to point the bow toward the object on shore. Get the lubber lines on your compass lined up with the object ashore and then take the direction from those lines. Thwartships lubber lines may be used also, or even the stern lubber lines. Only be certain that the bearing is accurate. Remember, as well, that that bearing was taken from your compass and that your compass registers the magnetic directions. You will therefore use the inner circle on your compass rose for laying the bearing down on your chart.

A single bearing will give you some information as to the whereabouts of the ship. It is not enough information, however, for you still do not know how far out on the line your ship lies. To get this further data you must take cross bearings. Cross bearings simply means taking two bearings, first a bearing of one object on shore, and then another well separated from the first. Then when you draw the two lines on the chart, the spot at which they cross will be your position.

In the illustration the navigator of the boat shown took a bearing of the lighthouse when it was a trifle abaft his beam. Almost immediately afterward, he took the direction of the building. Then he transferred both bearings to his chart, and the spot where the two lines crossed gave him his fix.

A Bearing Plus a Range

Or if you wish you may combine a bearing with a range to arrive at a position. Run your eye over your course as shown on the chart. Find a buoy or other marker which lines up with an object ashore, or even with another marker on the water. Draw a line through the two objects and call it a range. Sail your course until the two objects line up. When they do, immediately take a bearing of some object ashore. Draw that line on your chart so that it crosses your course. If it is drawn at the correct angle, you will know that the point where it crosses the range indicates your position.

Buoys, light vessels and other marked navigational aids will help the young navigator to fix his position at sea. By studying the chart with care and noting every object that lies along the course, it is often possible to sail from marker to marker without resorting to the taking of bearings.

And now going over the whole field of coastwise navigation there are three rules that stand out. End your study by learning them.

In coastwise navigation, (A), Know where you are at all times. (B), Proceed only from one known location to another, and always draw your planned route on a chart. (C), Check, and check, and check.

(This is the last of six articles on Piloting and Coastwise Navigation that have appeared on the page For Young People on consecutive Thursdays.)

What Is Depth of Field?

Photography Primer —14

By Jacob Deschin

Associate of the Royal Photographic Society

Sounds strange, does it? Well, believe me, it's really a very simple bit of camera knowledge, and extremely useful and necessary. Without it you will not get very far in photography. Suppose you are standing six feet from a subject and your lens is opened to say, f 3.5. On seeing the result later, you may notice that the figure or object a short distance back or in front of your subject is fuzzy, that is, out of focus. In the case of a portrait of a single person, this is probably just what you wanted. But suppose you are disappointed and wish you had gotten everything else sharp, in addition to the main subject. Given the opportunity of taking the picture over again, what would you do to obtain this overall sharpness? Depth of Field says, use a smaller lens stop or get farther away from the subject, or both.

"Slow" and "Fast" Lenses

Depth of field, therefore, narrows itself down to just these three elements: size of lens stop; distance of camera from subject; extent of the subject area over which sharpness is desired. There are other things, but these are the practical ones.

If you have owned a box camera or one of the other low-priced cameras with relatively "slow" lenses, you probably have not been aware of such things because, provided you focused sharply on the main subject, everything else that you wanted to come out sharp, somehow did come out sharp. And you knew nothing about depth of field, either. However, that new camera with the relatively "fast" lens, having a much larger maximum lens opening, seems to work differently. Actually, it works in the same way, so far as lens opening and depth of field is concerned.

The difference lies in the fact that, at a given distance of the camera from the subject, the "wide open" lens will have a shallow depth of field, getting fewer things into sharp focus from front to back of subject, while the stopped-down lens will have a deeper field in sharp focus. Sometimes, of course, for the sake of shutter speed, you are obliged to open the lens wider than you would like to, but that is a different story.

The same thing obtains with variation in the distance between camera and subject. At a given lens opening, the closer the camera is to a subject, the more shallow the depth of field; the greater the camera-subject distance, the greater the depth of field. Therefore, if you want to use a certain lens stop and find that at such-and-such a distance from the subject you get too shallow a depth of field, all you have to do is move further back. By playing off lens speed against camera-subject distance, you can usually obtain the effect you want.

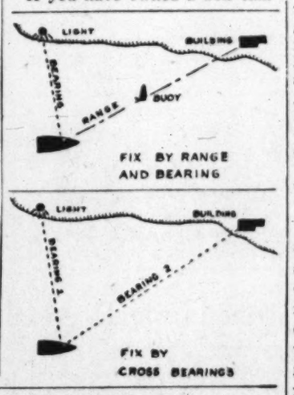
Cutting Through Haze

And now here's a question from Sam P. Fears, Kansas City, Missouri, who writes: "I liked No. 12 on filters, but will you please tell me if a 2x yellow filter or an orange-red filter is best to cut through haze when panatomic film is used. What kind of a filter would you recommend for mountains or general landscape pictures with panatomic film?"

The 2x (medium) yellow filter is an all-around filter, Sam, intended for average, or normal correction. But where you want to use a filter for cutting through haze, that is a special use, and you will find that the more the color tends towards the red end of the spectrum, the better it can do the job of cutting haze. Therefore, for this particular purpose, the orange-red filter will be more useful.

The orange-red filter also will give you a darker, more dramatic sky, because by over-correcting the blue of the sky, more of the blue is cut. For mountain photography in high altitudes, a so-called ultra-violet filter, which requires no increase in exposure, is generally used to counteract the presence of excessive ultra-violet light. For general landscape work, the medium yellow is the filter you want.

(The Photography Primer is appearing on the page For Young People on the first and third Thursdays every month.)



How Far Did Ben Walk?

A Puzzle

"You must get more exercise, Ben," his Athletic Club coach said.

"I haven't time," Ben protested.

"Why not get up earlier and walk to work each morning?"

Ben chuckled. "I'd have to swim four miles of it, Coach. I come to the city by ferry."

"Well, there's room on the lower deck of those ferries to walk up and down from end to end. You could get a lot of exercise that way every morning."

"I'll give it a try."

"I hear the new ferries are faster than the old ones."

"Yes. They average eight miles an hour now."

"Well, try a walk on them every morning for a month and see how it works out."

Ben tried it. At the end of five weeks he met the Coach.

"I've walked up and down that ferry boat from the moment she left one dock to the moment she reached the other, Coach," Ben reported, "for thirty week-days. Wish I'd kept count of the number of laps I've made, then, if I found out the length of the ferry, I could calculate how far I have walked."

"How fast did you walk?" the Coach asked.

"My usual pace. Four miles an hour average."

"Did you walk coming home at night, too?"

"No. Just in the mornings, going to the city."

"Then in those thirty days you walked exactly . . ."

But before we give you the Coach's figure, see if you can work it out for yourself. You have the same information he had, and he did it in his head. What was the mileage?

(The answer will be published on the page for Young People next Thursday.)

The Boy at the Swinging Lantern

By Patricia Lynch

Chapter Thirteen

The Story So Far

When Rory, one-time kitchen boy at The Swinging Lantern, in Kildore harbor, Ireland, lost his job, he chose to live in a cave in the cliff, beyond Ballydoon, until he could find work. Rory's chief trouble was that he did not know anything about his family and parentage and the tin box that had held the answers to these questions had disappeared. Returning to the cave after going to market for provisions, he saw a red beret through the trees and guessed it was Molly Daly, a friend, whom he did not want to know of his difficulties. His sack, knocking against a dry branch, gave away his presence.

At once Molly called out—"Hallo! Who's there?"

The next moment she saw him and came running.

"What are you doing here?" she demanded.

Rory told her, watching her face anxiously. Molly listened in silence, her eyes growing wider and wider with amazement. He showed her all he had bought and let her find the cave for herself. She succeeded, but it took her quite a while, and then she did laugh.

"Why, Rory!" she cried. "You have a cave and food, but you haven't a saucepan, or a kettle, or even a cup!"

Then he laughed too, but Molly promised to bring him all he needed without telling her aunt.

Rory was sitting by his fire reading the book he had bought at Ballydoon when he heard the cry of an owl.

He looked up with a bewildered expression.

"It can't be an owl!" he muttered. "It can't be!"

The cry came again, nearer this time, and he jumped to his feet with a laugh. He had forgotten Molly. He hooted twice and ran to meet her.

Her beret had fallen over one eye and she was loaded like a tinker, but she was delighted with herself.

"I had no end of a job finding these things," she said. "And Rory, I think it would be wiser to tell Aunt Nan. You can trust her."

As they talked, Molly tumbled her bundles on the floor and began to untie them.

There was a lantern—old and battered—but it would keep his candle from flickering, a frying pan, a bit rusty, but none the worse for that, a tin saucepan, a kettle, and an old blanket.

"Oh, Molly!" he exclaimed. "You're a real friend!"

"I'll do more than that for you," she said, smiling at his pleasure. "But Aunt Nan would be a better friend, Rory, if you told her everything."

"Let her know if you like," agreed Rory. "I'd trust her."

Without another word Molly ran off, leaving Rory staring after her.

Hasty Supper

"She's in a hurry to tell her aunt," he decided. "Oh, but I'm starving!"

He filled the kettle at the stream and fixed it on the stones at one side of his fire. Then he heated the pan and put down two of the sausages. When some of the fat had frizzled out of them, he sliced some of the black and white pudding into the pan. By this time the kettle was boiling.

"Why didn't I think to ask Molly to bring me some milk?" he thought.

"Too-whoo! Too-whoo!" came through the trees.

"Too-whoo! Too-whoo!" called back Rory. "You're just in time."

"Well, me lad!" exclaimed Aunt Nan. "Ye're safe and snug here!"

She carried a basket, so did Molly, and a can of milk as well. There were cups in the basket, and butter and jam. They sat on the ledge and had their meal by the light of the fire. Miss Daly cut the bread but neither she nor Molly would share his sausages.

"I've been eating all day," Molly declared. "You've had nothing. Eat away!"

He was so hungry that he obeyed, and finished by cleaning the pan with a piece of bread.

"Why can't Rory live with us?" demanded Molly. "It's fun here, but how lonesome he'll be when we're gone."

"I don't want Master Anthony to know where I am," said Rory. "He'd soon find out if I stayed with you."

A Strange Request

"Rory is right," agreed Miss Daly. "We may be able to help him all the more if he stays hidden. But there's one thing I'd like you to do," she added, turning to the boy.

"I'll do it gladly!" he declared.

"You know Castle Carroll?"

He shook his head.

"While Lady Carroll is away, I keep a watch over it. I'm going there on Sunday and Molly with me. Will you come, too?"

"I'd love to!" cried the boy, wondering why she looked at him so strangely.

"Molly will meet you, if she doesn't see you before then. Good-by now!"

Rory felt lonely as they went away, but he fixed a candle in the lantern, lit it, and settled down by the fire to read. He fell asleep and awoke shivering to find the fire had gone out and the candle was guttering. He could not tell the time, for his watch had stopped, but he was glad to lie down on his bed of leaves and cover himself with his coat and the blanket. He lay watching the moon climb above the trees.

He awoke to another sound—the falling of rain on the leaves. How cosy the cave was when he had made a blaze and had set the kettle to boil. He looked at his pile of dry wood thinking what a good thing it was he had brought it in. He made a good breakfast of bread and jam, read one of the stories in his book, then set himself to think out what he should do.

He watched the glow of his fire die down, he looked at the rain dripping from the leaves and swelling the stream so that it foamed over the rocks and almost drowned the singing of the birds. Then he made up his fire, washed some potatoes, and filled the pot. He noticed that the firewood he had gathered was disappearing at a great rate. The heap which had seemed so huge last night was very small now.

"I'd better gather the driest sticks I can find," he thought, "or I'll have no fire at all tomorrow."

He was glad now of the old waterproof. He pulled it from his bed, wrapped himself up, and went out into the wood. The rush of water and the green light made him feel as if he were under the sea.

"Wish I had a dog," he thought, "but I'm not lonely. I don't mind being by myself."

But he did. He listened for the friendly hoot which would tell him Molly was approaching. The day passed, however, and she did not come. He read and went to bed early, disappointed, yet knowing that she might often be too busy to visit him.

The last sounds he heard were the drip, drip from the trees and the rushing of the stream.

Rory was opening his eyes when, "Hoot! Hoot!" brought him jumping up, flinging on his clothes and running out.

A Summons From Molly

There was Molly in her best green frock. She waved, but did not come nearer.

"You're to come over to breakfast as soon as you're ready," she called. "Then we're going to the castle. Don't be long."

The cold spring water made Rory wide awake, and before Molly had reached the white cabin, he had caught her up. Breakfast was on the table, and though Rory ate three of the big, brown, new-laid eggs, he had finished first.

The way Aunt Nan looked at him, her eyes screwed up, her head on one side, made him uneasy. There were all kinds of questions he wanted to ask, but he kept silent. Even when they set off, and Molly had to turn back because Conn, the cat, leaped on her shoulder and would not come down, Rory shut his lips tight.

The turrets of the castle could be seen from the back of the barn, and when they came out upon the main road, there was the stone wall and the great iron gate right before them.

"'Tis a terrible pity Master Anthony does so little for the place," sighed Aunt Nan. "If he only had the heart of his brother!"

They walked down the avenue of beeches and Rory saw the castle at the end growing bigger and bigger. He had never seen a lovelier place. A girl opened the door, welcomed them, and ran off. Aunt Nan led the way up a great flight of stairs to a corridor hung from end to end with paintings. They stopped before one of a boy, wearing long hair and dressed in old-fashioned clothes.

"Well!" exclaimed Molly excitedly. "Did you ever see him before?"

(To be continued next Thursday)

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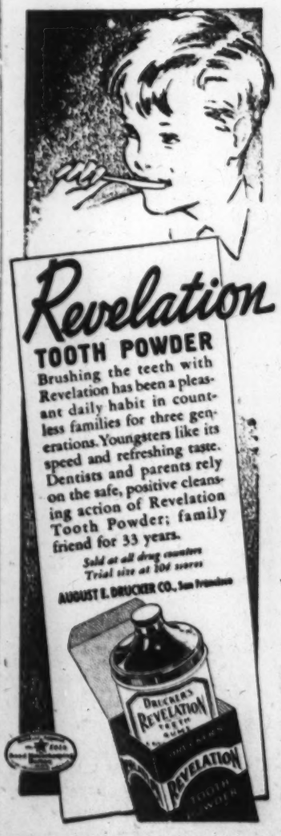
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The Home Forum

Snow Scherzo

SITTING AT MY DESK the other day and glancing out the window, I saw two of them come sliding and skipping over the snow. They moved so lightly they left no visible tracks. One would dart ahead a few feet, then the other. They kept just about so far apart.

Suddenly both stopped still as if they knew someone was watching.

After a long cautious minute one of them stirred, gave a little leap, and away it went. Then the other started, too, but, changing its mind, hopped into a small sweet-fern bush.

What were they? Two oak leaves blown by the wind.

Oaks have a way, you know, of holding many of their leaves through the winter and dropping one or two of them from time to time on the snow. I have seen oak leaves coasting down a crusty slope like children on sleds.

* * *

This morning when the chickadees and nuthatches began to flit about among my birches and take turns at the feeding-board, I watched their blue shadow-pictures on the snow. Picture the still shadows of the birches and the never-still shadows of the birds. Their lightness and quickness and unpredictableness made an oak leaf seem clumsy by contrast.

Have you ever noticed the snowtracks of birds? Years ago, I used to make pilgrimages to a pine tree on the brow of a hill. One day I found the snow under the tree all criss-crossed with small lines. The snow looked like lace or crochet. Birds had been having a convention there. Or had it been a dance?

* * *

After the deep snow came this winter I decided it was time to get out my snowshoes and make some tracks myself. And what tracks they were! I could boast a bigger foot than the elephant or any beast extant or even the extinct dinosaur that used to amble about this countryside ages ago. And with something of the ponderosity of a dinosaur I moved about, enjoying the great impressions I was making on the snow. I can recommend snowshoes to anyone who wants to be impressive.

At one point in my circumambulations I came across the tracks of a creature that had moved very neatly and daintily over the snow. Was it a squirrel? But a squirrel would have sunk deeper in the snow, wouldn't it? These were mere dimples on the surface.

Those little pawprints baffled me as would a Greek quotation. There was the great white page and there was the writing on it, and I didn't even know the alphabet, the A B C. Well, I thought, if the little fellow comes back and finds my tracks, he may be puzzled, too. He may conclude that I am some web-footed bird, huge, ungainly, and rather rare.

* * *

Once I saw a mouse travel over deep snow. I shall never forget my amazement and admiration. It was when I was living at the old house by the brook. I had gone out to shovel a path from the side door to the road. As I returned, I saw the mouse run out from under the porch steps. He did not seem to notice me or to be frightened. He nosed down the path a few feet, then climbed up onto the snow and headed for the rear of the house. He could not run over the surface, the snow being too soft. He had to breast the snow like a swimmer. But since his paws flew so fast, he reminded me more of a miniature motorboat ploughing through the surf, a little motorboat speeding along in perfect silence. He disappeared under the other end of the long porch.

A minute or two later it occurred to me that perhaps he had come out again. I went and looked. There was the narrow groove over the snow telling that he had emerged and headed down a vast precipice formed by a drift over a four-foot terrace wall. Having plunged over this snow-Niagara and reached the lower level safely, he had turned to the right, navigated round an old shed, and finally dived and burrowed down into the snow near the compost heap. There was the little hole he had made, and somewhere down there was the mouse himself.

* * *

One word explains the exploit: hunger. But a different word came to my mind: courage. How much more of it he had than I did, I who sometimes felt the New England winter a hardship, I who had house and fire and food.

Did the mouse find something to eat? And if he did, did he stay there by the food supply? Or did he start back for the old house? And if he did, did he get there?

The snow will be gone in a few weeks now. Last year when there were only round patches of white left over the hill pasture, I took a walk there. A big rabbit bounced out of a bush and in a few hops was out of view. The spot of white on his tail, I was amused to notice, bore about the same ratio to the rest of him as did the snow patches to the bare ground. It was as if he had been dressed for this particular week of winter.

ROBERT FRANCIS

North Country

There is a sharp frost now, and the late flowers shake and are pale;
Here are no bright leaves found,
For a mighty wind has whipped to a winter gale
Heavy in sound.

There is fog, and clouds are riding the agate sky
Above a splash of sea,
And the white gulls' raucous screaming as they fly
Close over me.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"HEBRON BARNS": *An Engraving by Thomas Nason*

THE RAMBLING, scattered barns of the New England countryside are subjects which delight many an artist because of the interesting grouping of sundry shapes—low-slung sheds, silos, gaping barn doors, great spilling haystacks—as well as for their native picturesqueness. Few artists, however, have used this subject with such happy results as has Thomas Nason. Though he deals with the typical New England scene repeatedly, he always sees it freshly, extracting all its essential interest, form, and simplicity.

Thomas Nason is a native New Englander, born in Dracut, Massachusetts, and now living in Lyme, Connecticut. His simple New England scenes have been reproduced and shown throughout this country and in Europe. His work has repeatedly appeared in the Fifty Best Prints of the Year and he has received numerous prize awards.

"Till he come and rain righteousness"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS A TRUISM that human goodness alone has not proved sufficient protection in dealing with the vicissitudes of life. Sometimes good people become ill, and even accept suffering, sorrow, and adverse conditions as inevitable.

A man with many good qualities may at times be fearful, sorry for himself, resentful of or resigned to suffering. Possibly he may look in other directions rather than to God for relief. To the degree that this is so, he is not trusting in or understanding God, omnipotent good, and consequently fails to experience the harmony which results from righteousness and true intelligence.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in speaking of human difficulties says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 390), "It is our ignorance of God, the divine Principle, which produces apparent discord;" and she indicates the method of solution when she adds that "the right understanding of Him restores harmony." Many have demonstrated the fact that a right understanding of God, acquired through the study of Christian Science, overcomes lack, illness, sorrow, and disturbed human relationships.

Turbulent world affairs are largely engaging the thought of intelligent people today. How important that one should think rightly about these conditions! Here, too, Christian Science offers a right and helpful viewpoint, enabling its students to face world problems with the same intelligent, Christlike understanding which the Master utilized, and which has brought harmony to many in their personal affairs. There is a solution to every difficulty. The world today can be delivered from its hate, greed, wars, mesmeric domination of individuals, groups, and nations through righteousness, or right thinking, as practiced by Christ Jesus, who recognized the unreality of evil, and overcame the lie of belief in a mind and power apart from God, good.

The book of Ecclesiastes records the story of a little city which was besieged by a great king. The preacher then tells how one poor man "by his wisdom delivered the city" (Ecclesiastes 9:15). He says of wisdom that it is "better than strength," and "better than weapons of war" (9:16, 18). May we not conclude that the lesson to be learned is that the "poor wise man" entertained divine ideas, thoughts from God, Mind, and applied them practically, and that these in turn delivered the besieged city?

Some may fear that not sufficient people really understand God today, and that therefore mankind is faced with destruction. Intelligent reasoning does not support such a conclusion, however. Sometimes it takes but one right thought to waken a person out of the mesmeric dream of sickness, so omnipotent is Truth. One intelligent idea can indeed do wonders in routing hordes of evil suggestions.

It is never God's will that the hosts of evil should overrun the world. When, in deep dismay, Elijah cried out to God that His prophets had been killed, His altars destroyed, and that he himself was being sought by the enemy, the answer came (Romans 11:4), "I have reserved to myself seven thousand men, who have not bowed the knee to the image of Baal." And at the present time, too, there are great numbers who have not been deceived by the aggressive arguments and propaganda of materialism, and who are consciously expressing the divine intelligence which overcomes evil, proving it unreal. No error can stand before intelligence. Evil beliefs can be overcome as we take the side of Spirit and realize that every righteous thought has power to put erroneous beliefs to flight.

If one had a bad dream that several hundred armed men were attacking him, his difficulty would not be several hundred armed men, but the bad dream or false belief from which he needed to be aroused. Our enemy today is the one lying, mesmeric belief that evil is power.

Jesus had sublime faith that Christianity could withstand all attacks. Commenting in "Miscellaneous Writings" on the faith of Christ Jesus, Mrs. Eddy says (p. 163): "In no one thing seemed he less human and more divine than in his unfaltering faith in the immortality of Truth. Referring to this, he said, 'Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away!' and they have not: they still live; and are the basis of divine liberty, the medium of Mind, the hope of the race."

Through righteousness and true intelligence—divine Mind—humanity is being delivered from that which opposes Christianity, that which attempts to lull mankind to sleep and obscure the fact that God, Truth, alone is power. Righteous prayer does avail. When God's ideas are entertained, they are invariably externalized. They go forth in human consciousness furnishing the inspiration and vision whereby evil beliefs are destroyed.

On battleships at sea, with armies on land, in airplanes aloft, amid all manner of mortal dreams, the intelligence necessary to defeat evil beliefs is always present. Mind and its ideas are never absent. God has not ceased to govern and control the real universe. The realization that God alone governs, that His harmonious government is present now, that the so-called forces of organized evil are powerless before God, good, who is supreme, will bring the certain triumph of righteousness and justice among all peoples and nations. As Hosea expresses it (Hosea 10:12), "Sow to yourselves in righteousness, reap in mercy; . . . for it is time to seek the Lord, till he come and rain righteousness upon you."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Churning

I never knew the luxury
Of sitting in the shade,
But I have stood beneath a tree
And dreamed as I have made
The wooden dash go up and down
In yellow milk and cream,
Until there formed a golden crown
Of butter crumbs. My dream
Must wait another day
While churn and dash are put away.

KAY LAMB

African Landfall

IT HUNG LIKE a cloud far off on the distant horizon, and was hazy in the gray mist that rose from the sea to envelop it. I stood alone on the deck trembling with excitement. I had been there for hours, it seemed, my eyes searching the silent miles of ocean beyond the ship's prow. Then the sun reached up, slowly, like a glowing ball of orange fire, and the veil grew thin. Lightly the cloud rose and the mist seemed to sink lazily back into the sea. The gray took on a brighter hue and finally, as though it still would hold its secret from me, disappeared entirely. In its place a mountain stood, all green and fresh and lovely in the dawn. Sparkling like the water beneath her, Africa lay before us in the sunrise.—From "I Found Africa," by VAN NES ALLEN. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

„Bis dass er komme und lasse regnen Gerechtigkeit"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ES IST EINE selbstverständliche Wahrheit, daß menschliche Güte allein sich nicht als genügender Schutz in den Wechselfällen des Lebens erwiesen hat. Manchmal werden gute Leute krank und nehmen Leiden, Leid und widrige Zustände als unvermeidlich hin.

Ein Mensch mit vielen guten Eigenschaften kann zuweilen furchtsam sein, sich selbst bedauern, sich über sein Leiden ärgern oder sich darein schicken. Er kann vielleicht anderswo als bei Gott Erleichterung suchen. In dem Maße, wie er dies tut, liebt und versteht er nicht Gott, das allmächtige Gute, und erfährt daher nicht die Harmonie, die die Folge der Gerechtigkeit und wahrer Intelligenz ist.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, sagt hinsichtlich menschlicher Schwierigkeiten: „Unsere Unwissenheit über Gott, das göttliche Prinzip, bringt scheinbare Disharmonie hervor" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 390), und sie zeigt, wie die Lösung zu finden ist, indem sie hinzufügt, daß „das richtige Verständnis von Ihm die Harmonie wiederherstellt". Viele haben bewiesen, daß ein durch das Ergründen der Christlichen Wissenschaft erworbenes rechtes Gottesverständnis Mangel, Krankheit, Leid und unharmonische menschliche Beziehungen überwindet.

Stürmische Weltangelegenheiten beschäftigen heute in weitgehendem Maße das Denken intelligenter Leute. Wie wichtig es doch ist, daß man über diese Zustände recht denkt! Auch hier bietet die Christliche Wissenschaft einen rechten und hilfreichen Gesichtspunkt, indem sie ihre Schüler befähigt, Weltproblemen mit demselben intelligenten, christusähnlichen Verständnis entgegenzutreten, das der Meister anwandte, und das vielen in ihren persönlichen Angelegenheiten Harmonie gebracht hat. Es gibt für jede Schwierigkeit eine Lösung. Die Welt von heute kann von ihrem Haß, ihrer Habgier, ihren Kriegen, ihrer mesmerischen Beherrschung von einzelnen, Gruppen und Völkern durch Gerechtigkeit oder rechtes Denken befreit werden—durch jenes Denken, das Christus Jesus betätigte, der die Unwirklichkeit des Bösen erkannte und die Lüge des Glaubens an ein von Gott, dem Guten, getrenntes Gemüt, an eine von Ihm getrennte Macht überwand.

Der Prediger Salomo erzählt die Geschichte einer kleinen Stadt, die ein großer König belagerte, wie aber ein armer Mann „dieselbe Stadt durch seine Weisheit errettete" (Pred. 9, 15). Er sagt, daß Weisheit „besser denn Stärke" und „besser denn Harnisch" ist (K. 9, 16. 18). Können wir hieraus nicht schließen, daß die darin enthaltene Lehre ist, daß der „arme, weise Mann" göttliche Ideen, Gedanken von Gott, dem Gemüt, beherbergte und praktisch anwandte, und daß diese wiederum die belagerte Stadt befreiten?

Manche mögen befürchten, daß heute nicht genug Leute Gott wirklich verstehen, und daß daher die Menschheit der Zerstörung entgegengehe. Intelligentes Folgern verwirft jedoch einen solchen Schluß. Manchmal bedarf es nur eines rechten Gedankens, um jemand aus dem mesmerischen Traum der Krankheit aufzuwecken, so allmächtig ist die Wahrheit. Ein intelligenter Gedanke kann in der Tat im Austreiben zahlloser böser Einflüsterungen Wunder wirken.

Es ist nie Gottes Wille, daß die Heerscharen des Bösen die Welt niedertreten. Als Elia in tiefer Bestürzung zu Gott rief, daß Seine Propheten getötet, Seine Altäre zerstört worden seien, und daß die Feinde ihm nach dem Leben trachteten, kam die Antwort (Röm. 11, 4): „Ich habe mir lassen übrig bleiben siebentausend Mann, die nicht haben ihre Kniee gebeugt vor dem Baal" Und auch heute haben sich sehr viele durch die anmaßenden Argumente und die Propaganda des Materialismus nicht täuschen lassen. Sie drücken bewußt die göttliche Intelligenz aus, die das Böse überwindet, und sie beweisen dieses als unwirklich. Kein Irrtum kann vor der Intelligenz bestehen. Böse Annahmen können überwunden werden, wenn wir uns auf die Seite des Geistes stellen und erkennen, daß jeder gerechte Gedanke die Kraft hat, irrige Annahmen in die Flucht zu schlagen.

Wenn jemand den bösen Traum hätte, daß mehrere hundert bewaffnete Männer ihn angreifen, bestünde seine Schwierigkeit nicht in mehreren hundert bewaffneten Männern, sondern in dem bösen Traum oder der falschen Annahme, aus der er aufgerüttelt werden müßte. Unser Feind heute ist der eine lügende, mesmerische Glaube, daß das Böse Macht sei.

Jesus hatte den erhabenen Glauben, daß das Christentum allen Angriffen widerstehen kann. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 163) von Christi Jesu Glauben: „In nichts schien er weniger menschlich und mehr göttlich als in seinem unerschütterlichen Glauben an die Unsterblichkeit der Wahrheit. Hiervon sagte er: ‚Himmel und Erde werden vergehen; aber meine Worte werden nicht vergehen'. Und sie sind nicht vergangen, sie leben immer noch, und sie sind die Grundlage der göttlichen Freiheit, das Mittel des Gemüts, die Hoffnung des Menschengeschlechts".

Durch Gerechtigkeit und wahre Intelligenz—das göttliche Gemüt—wird die Menschheit von dem befreit, was sich dem Christentum widersetzt, was versucht, die Menschheit einzulullen und die Tatsache zu verdunkeln, daß Gott, die Wahrheit, allein Macht ist. Gerechtes Gebet vermag viel. Wenn Gottes Ideen beherbergt werden, bekunden sie sich unvermeidlich. Sie gehen aus dem menschlichen Bewußtsein hervor und liefern die Inspiration und die Erkenntnis, wodurch böse Annahmen zerstört werden.

Auf Kriegsschiffen zur See, bei den Landheeren, in Flugzeugen in der Luft, inmitten aller erdenklichen sterblichen Träume ist die zur Besiegung böser Annahmen nötige Intelligenz immer gegenwärtig. Das Gemüt und seine Ideen sind nie abwesend. Gott hat nicht aufgehört, das wirkliche Weltall zu regieren und zu lenken. Die Erkenntnis, daß Gott allein regiert, daß Seine harmonische Regierung jetzt gegenwärtig ist, daß die sogenannten Mächte des organisierten Bösen vor Gott, dem allerhabenen Guten, machtlos sind, wird zum gewissen Sieg der Rechtschaffenheit und Gerechtigkeit unter allen Völkern und Nationen führen. „Darum säet euch Gerechtigkeit und erntet Liebe, . . . weil es Zeit ist, den Herrn zu suchen, bis daß er komme und lasse regnen über euch Gerechtigkeit", sagt Hosea (Hos. 10, 12).

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

For Centuries the Great Masters Have Been Shaping the Orchestra

THE CASUAL LISTENER to a concert being played by a standard symphony orchestra . . . is apt to take the orchestra for granted and to forget its long years of development which began centuries ago in the incidental grouping together of musical instruments, possibly for . . . folk dancing or singing.

Then came the matching of similar instruments, as in the "string bands" of twenty-four which were the pleasure of many noble patrons during earlier years. There were also groups of wind and stringed instruments as assembled by Lully, favorite of Louis XIV of France. Special groups sprang into prominence, such as Henry VIII's famous band of sackbuts of the sixteenth century; and the Austrian and German town bands like those in which so many members of the Bach family played that, in certain neighborhoods, all town pipers came to be spoken of as "the Bachs." . . .

Handel and Bach, both born . . . in 1685, and only thirty miles apart, each used the orchestra in an individually expressive way. Meanwhile, the instruments themselves were being developed.

A detailed study of the Bach orchestras would repay any music lover. It was in 1714, when he was less than thirty years old, that Bach entered ducal service at Weimar where one of his duties was the direction of the court orchestra. His was a very small organization, the records still extant showing that there were, altogether, twelve players, of whom three played the violin; one, the viola; one, bassoon; six, the trumpet; and one, the drum.

At Anhalt-Cöthen, to which Bach went as chapel-master three years later, his orchestra was made up chiefly of stringed instruments. There were only eight regular players. Four extra players were available for special occasions, in addition to which there was a corps of three trumpeters who also played the drum when needed. But the Prince and his friends also owned instruments and frequently played with the musicians. For them Bach wrote much of his finest chamber music, including the four *Overture* suites in which the flute (the Prince's favorite instrument) played a prominent part. .

In Leipzig, where Bach spent the last twenty-seven years of his life, his orchestra regularly numbered from eighteen to twenty, and their unusual seating arrangement is shown in prints, made at the time, showing Bach and his musicians in the church choir-loft. In their use as accompaniment to his church and secular cantatas, Bach often used the instruments in an almost naïve manner, that they might stress the meaning of the text. He wrote no violin music he could not play himself, this fact proving his unusual ability as a performer. . . .

Haydn assembled the instruments into definite choirs (wind, brass, string, and percussion). Mozart added the clarinet and trombone. Beethoven added more clarinets and extra horns and so employed the entire group that each instrument became an individual, contributing its own peculiar personality to the ensemble. . . .

Later composers molded the orchestra to their own needs and ideas. Weber, Mendelssohn, and Berlioz either introduced new instruments into the different choirs, or multiplied the numbers of those already present. Wagner regrouped the wind instruments and divided the strings, using various instruments so as to produce remarkable and unique effects. Modern composers have added many devices, particularly among the percussion choir, but these are not the fundamentals, which will, doubtless, remain for many years what they were in the days of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, the three great masters of form.—From "Music on the Air," by HAZEL GERTRUDE KINSCELLA. (New York: Viking.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

Each week the Christian Science Sentinel goes out to the world with a wealth of articles and editorials, and also special and timely information regarding the Christian Science movement, together with authenticated testimonies of Christian Science healing. It was founded in 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1941

Billions Urged For a National Roads Program

Highway officials hear plea for two billion a year for 10 years for defense and economy.

A $20,000,000,000 national highways program to be carried on in all parts of the United States for the next 10 years—both as a national defense measure and as a contribution to the national economy—was urged today by Charles Upham, director of the American Road Builders' Association.

Speaking to the 17th annual convention of the Association of Highway Officials at the Hotel Statler, Mr. Upham outlined one of the most ambitious road building programs ever laid before that body.

Mr. Upham told the highway builders that this country should spend $2,000,000,000 on its highways every year for the next decade and asserted that the large expenditures would pay for themselves by more than three times in building up national economy in all sections of the country.

Will Justify

"This large expenditure, Mr. Upham said, "will justify every dollar that is put into the program and bring three and one-tenth dollars in wealth in return."

This conclusion, he declared, was not his alone but has been reached from extensive surveys made by economists all over the country.

Mr. Upham pointed out that the new Pennsylvania Pike between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh has carried four times the amount of traffic anticipated — notwithstanding the toll—and has brought wealth to communities all along the way.

Likewise, he asserted, the Golden Gate bridge at San Francisco has carried much more traffic than anticipated and done much to increase the wealth of that region.

Early Start Urged

As an immediate start on this program which, he said, should be largely financed by the Federal Government, Mr. Upham urged that the Government complete some 14,000 miles of highway work now planned in a program of 75,000 miles which has been largely finished.

R. M. Smith, Deputy Minister of Highways, Province of Ontario, told the conference today that "the possibility of transporting troops and supplies from central Germany to Bulgaria and the Greek boundary over 1,000 miles away appears most unlikely."

"Limited road mileages plus second grade surfaces built to lower standards than those to which we are accustomed will create a real problem," he asserted in an address prepared for the convention.

He said Germany had found the transportation of troops and supplies to the west a comparatively simple matter, but that a different situation existed to the south and east.

"In the first place," he added, "the topography of the countries does not lend itself to road building and, secondly, roads built to modern specifications run to enormous costs, well beyond the capacities of the poor countries through which they pass.

"The railway must of necessity solve the transportation problem in this area and even the railway system requisitioned for the purpose of carrying troops alone cannot meet the demands."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and vicinity—Fair but with some cloudiness early tonight; Friday fair; not much change in temperature; lowest tonight about 20; moderate to fresh westerly winds diminishing slowly.

Maine—Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday with snow flurries north and central portion, not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Mostly cloudy south, cloudy north portion tonight and Friday, with flurries north portion and on west slopes, not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts—Fair east, mostly cloudy with flurries west portion tonight; Friday fair, not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut—Fair tonight and Friday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast — Eastport to Block Island—Fresh west to northwest winds tonight and Friday; weather mostly cloudy.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	20	20	New Orleans	56	56
Chicago	2	2	New York	23	21
Denver	28	26	Norfolk	26	23
Kansas City	17	17	Philadelphia	20	19
Los Angeles	57	56	St. Louis	13	13
Miami	59	55	San Francisco	54	51
Minneapolis	-14	-14	Washington	22	22

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 20.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 6:30 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Friday, 7:03 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:51 p. m.

Defense of Boston Coastal Area—The Men and the Means

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes Incidental to Expansion of North Atlantic Coastal Armaments

(1) Private Joseph A. Croyman, Battery B, Ninth Coast Artillery, on duty at headquarters of Harbor Defenses of Boston; (2) Col. Monte J. Hickok, commanding officer, and staff; left to right: Col. C. B. Dennis, executive officer; Colonel Hickok; Lieut. Col. Dean F. Winn, surgeon; Lieut. Col.William W. Belcher, quartermaster, and Maj. Benjamin E. Cordell, plans and training officer; (3) Private First Class Albert Valentino, bugler of Battery B, Ninth Coast Artillery; (4) Capt. E. B. Gallant (with megaphone), shown at the Battery Commander's station atop the parapet at Fort Heath; (5) Crew of No. One Gun at Fort Heath, shown ramming 700-pound projectile into breech of a 10-inch disappearing rifle; (6) Plotting room view, showing enlisted men mechanically applying trigonometry to "track" a target and complete data for firing.

Supervisory Workers Gain Representation by Union

Supervisory employees such as foremen, who are always considered the representatives of management, voted for a labor union to represent them in collective bargaining in an election yesterday at Woonsocket, R. I., it was announced here today by Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board.

This is the first election of its kind in New England and one of the very few in the country, Dr. Myers added.

Labor unions almost invariably want foremen and other supervisory employees excluded from their elections, because of the supervisory force serving as the agent of the employer in his direct contact with the employees. Likewise employers have opposed unionization of their foremen and similar employees.

"The Labor Board has held that the law protects the right of supervisory employees to organize and join a union if they choose, but prohibits them from trying to influence any non-supervisory employees to join or not to join," commented Dr. Myers.

"In this case the union claimed the supervisors, but the company objected because the supervisors were, under the law, the agents of management.

"So the union agreed to exclude them from the election to be held among the non-supervisory employees, and the management and the union agreed to separate elections covering each class of employees.

"Accordingly two elections were held, one for the supervisory employees and the other for the non-supervisory.

"In the first the supervisory staff voted 11 to 8 for the union. The non-supervisory workers voted 266 to 97 in favor of the union.

"The union will therefore bargain for both groups, but separately in each case, counting each as a separate bargaining unit."

The election was held among the employees of the Onawa Mill of the Premier Worsted Mills. The union was the Independent Textile Union of America, an independent union, which is limited to Woonsocket. It is a rare type of labor organization because while starting as a textile union it now takes in every type of worker, including taxi drivers, retail store employees, barbers, etc.

Dedham Students Back; They Lose

The shortlived strike of about 400 Dedham high school students, which began yesterday morning when they failed to answer the school bell, ended this morning when classes opened with all of the students in their accustomed places.

The strike followed announcement by the School Committee that the usual mid-winter vacation would be omitted and that classes would be ended a week earlier in June. The students held out for the winter vacation, marching through the town, shouting "We can't skate in June."

Ralph A. Eaton, Principal, who announced the end of the strike this morning, said that all students returning today with a note from their parents, would not be punished. He also added that there would be no mid-winter vacation.

The successful "strike-breaking" technique adopted by Principal Eaton and the School Committee yesterday consisted of telephone calls to the parents of absent students who for the most part gave assurances that the boys and girls would be back today.

Yard Dispute Settled

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 20 (AP)—A dispute over labor conditions at a South Portland shipyard being built to turn out cargo carriers for Britain was settled at a conference table today with a Federal Conciliator sitting as referee. Union officials had charged that the company violated the wage-hour law and discriminated against unions.

Ships Carrying Explosives Get Larger Anchorage

Enlargement of the President Roads anchorage area at Boston where vessels carrying explosives must anchor, under regulations of Capt. Thomas A. Shanley, Captain of the Port and Commander of the Boston District of the Coast Guard, was announced today by Captain Shanley.

At the same time, he designated two new anchorage areas for light draft and small vessels, in order to prevent that type of craft from interfering with the movement and anchorage of large tankers and other vessels, in the original anchorage area.

The enlargement of the President Roads anchorage area will permit more carriers of inflammable or explosive cargoes to anchor there, and the new anchorage grounds are expected to accommodate light draft vessels that formerly utilized the area in the lower harbor. The new areas are between Castle and Spectacle Islands, and an area bounded by Long, Gallops, George's and Rainsford Islands, in the outer harbor.

The Coast Guard announced that all longshoremen who handle cargoes of explosives in the port of Boston would be fingerprinted and their backgrounds examined. The men will be provided with identification cards in a general tightening of port regulations.

Vessels handling explosives henceforth must obtain permits or face a possible $10,000 fine.

The Coast Guard also disclosed that Narragansett Bay had been brought within the jurisdiction of Boston headquarters and that two patrol boats would be placed on duty at Newport, R. I.

Tax Increase Faces Boston, Survey Shows

Economies of $1,200,000, or new revenues, or a combination of both must be found to avoid a tax rate increase in Boston to $41.40—80 cents more than last year—the Boston Municipal Research Bureau asserted in a bulletin issued today.

More vigorous enforcement of the no-hiring policy was urged by the Bureau as one substantial economy aid, in a review of the prospects timed to coincide with the City Council's examination of the proposed City budget.

The possibilities of tightening the no-hiring policy have not been explored thus far by the Council Committee studying the budget, although department heads have in some cases been quizzed by the Councilors on the prospects of making new appointments.

Noting that the situation is more serious than is generally supposed, the Bureau points out that the first need of officials and citizens is a sharp realization that strong measures are urgently needed at once to peg the tax rate at its present level or to give property owners a reduction.

"Lower welfare requirements in 1941 will result primarily in reduced current expense borrowing rather than in tax rate savings," according to the Bureau. "Both under previous welfare loan acts and under the bill proposed by the Mayors' Club for the current biennium, relief borrowing is permitted only after a fixed proportion of the prior year's expenditures has been inserted in the current levy."

As evidence of the breakdown of the no-hiring policy, the Bureau is particularly critical of the Police and School Departments. The Bureau reviews unsympathetically the employment of 139 patrolmen last year despite detailed recommendations of the Boston Finance Commission for reducing the size of the force. Likewise the Bureau scores the recent action by the School Committee in lowering the quota of second- and third-grade pupils per teacher at this time. The prospect of school savings because of declining school enrollments "will diminish with each successive change designed to absorb excess teachers," the Bureau states.

Sonja Applies For Citizenship

By the Associated Press

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 20

Sonja Henie, Norwegian ice-skating star who recently married Dan Topping, Jr., Greenwich millionaire sportsman, applied today for American citizenship.

She wrote naturalization authorities here she sought final papers through marriage to a citizen of this country.

Miss Henie said she was born in Oslo, Norway, and listed her vocation as an actress.

Boston Area's Coastal Arms Expand Under Defense Plan

Continued from Page 1

age to penetrate the outer defenses; and all necessary auxiliary weapons.

Guns "Good as New"

"As for these so-called old guns," Colonel Hickok answered, "they have been well taken care of ever since they were emplaced. Guns are not like automobiles which change models every year, and even though some of those in the harbor have been there a number of years, they are as good as new and will throw out a shell as accurately as anyone could ask for."

Remembering the mines that were planted in the harbor during the World War and knowing how electrical apparatus such as is required to operate them deteriorates with age, we asked what progress had been made in this department.

But the United States has its secret weapons and techniques as well as other Nations and this activity falls in that classification.

It took only a few minutes however, to convince us that should such action become necessary, Boston Harbor would upon very short notice be protected with mines harmless to friendly craft but deadly to the enemy. They would be so placed that should any enemy surface or subsurface craft penetrate the outer patrols it would be impossible for it to gain entrance to the harbor itself unnoticed. There would be no opportunity whatever to duplicate the Ark Royal incident here.

Study of Coast

As for enemy action between harbor defense commands, Colonel Hickok pointed out that Maine's rockbound coast would hardly offer much inducement north of the strongly fortified harbor of Portland, while entrance to Long Island Sound is barred by strong fortifications at both ends.

In support of the coastal defense units in New England (now under the administration of Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, Commander of the First Coast Artillery District) is planned a vast system of reserves including co-operative activities of naval and supporting land forces. In the event of enemy action from the air which permanently mounted antiaircraft guns of the coastal forts could not cope with, or action from the rear, complete teamwork with other defense elements is called for, just as in any mobile front.

Visiting the harbor defense posts today it is difficult for the uninitiated to differentiate between the old Ninth Coast Artillery, Regular Army, and the 241st Coast Artillery, former Massachusetts National Guard. Today all three echelons, Regular Army, National Guard and organized Reserve are merged as units of the United States Army, their ranks swelled by selectees. Thus, Col. William D. Cottam's regiment is no longer referred to as "National Guard." Colonel Hickok's regiment, the Ninth Coast Artillery, was formed in 1924 out of the remnants of many coast artillery units.

As for the new soldiers themselves, life in the Army today is solid comfort contrasted with the hardships of the soldiers of 1917-18. At every fort, cantonment, camp, garrison and station, new theaters and recreation buildings are practically finished and finishing touches are being applied to comfortable wooden barracks and mess halls.

Improvement in Food

Food in the Army today is much more than the word "chow" implied a quarter of a century ago. The mess sergeant must pay attention to such things as menu balance, vitamins, energy units and eye appeal. Cooks at last have ample facilities with which to work and the kitchen police have plenty of soap and hot water, luxuries to be improvised or assimilated in 1917.

Showers actually work without scalding the cleanee one moment and quick-freezing him the next. The old pot-bellied stoves that never really gave much heat anyway have given way to modern oil, coal or gas burning furnaces and air-conditioning system.

Trainees are in the midst of exceptionally heavy programs that account for every moment of their time from sunup to sundown (except for Sundays and holidays when there is time for homework, extra duty, recreation, religious activities, etc.).

In the spring actual firing practice with all types of weapons including the 16-inch rifles will be conducted. All Boston will know about it and will have ample warning. Housewives in the immediate vicinity will be instructed to remove pictures from the walls, open windows and doors and put away all bric-a-brac.

Sinking of O'Hara Hearings to Open

Formal investigation by the United States Government of the sinking of the Boston fishing schooner Mary E. O'Hara, just outside Boston Harbor, before daylight Jan. 21, with the loss of 18 men, will open in Boston next Tuesday.

Hearings will be at the Appraisers Stores Building, Atlantic and Northern Avenues, before an "A Board," consisting of Capt. Charles M. Lyons, New England Supervising Inspector of the United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation; Capt. Thomas A. Shanley, Commander of the Boston district of the Coast Guard, and J. Frank Staley of the United States Attorney-General's Office at Washington.

A petition by O'Hara Vessels, Inc., owner of the Mary E. O'Hara—which struck a barge as it sank in Boston Harbor—filed a petition in Federal District Court today asserting responsibility for the accident lies with the barge struck by the ship and asking the Court to appoint a commissioner to hear all claims against the company.

Clubwomen Bar Lottery Legalization by State

Resolutions in support of legislative measures to restrict the sale of fireworks in Massachusetts, to provide for the establishment of juvenile courts, to permit absentee ballots for the infirm, and a resolution in opposition to a state lottery were part of the legislative program adopted today by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at its mid-winter meeting at the Hotel Bradford.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, in an address to the 2,000 women gathered at this conference, urged cooperation with the State in this national emergency and warned against the dangers of a centralized government, such as might develop with too much power invested in the Chief Executive of the country.

Proposed legislation for restriction of the sale of fireworks to municipalities and organizations is causing widespread interest at this time, a hearing on the measure last Tuesday bringing forth heated arguments on both sides. Proponents of the ban cite the thousands of injuries caused by the handling of fireworks and opponents charge that the measure is unnecessary and due to a wave of public safety hysteria.

Debate Lottery Issue

Mrs. David A. Westcott, President of the Federation, welcomed the guests at the morning session, and Mrs. Albert Farnham, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, presented the Federation's legislative program, an interesting feature of which was a debate on the two issues, establishment of a State lottery and a ban on the sale of fireworks.

Dr. Frederick L. Schuman, Professor of Government at Williams College, one of the guest speakers of the afternoon, told the women that the emergency of today "requires a national will to build a new social and economic order on a world scale in which class conflict between rich and poor will be ended in the service of a new vision of social justice."

The only alternative of such a solution, as Dr. Schuman sees it, is a "new world order" of the totalitarian variety in which domecracy and freedom are hopelessly squelched. He believes that the debate as to whether American can or should keep out of war is unrealistic.

"America will be at war," he declared, "if and when the Caesars of Berlin, Rome and Tokyo become seriously concerned lest America's avowed purpose of helping Britain be realized, and when they conclude that their own purposes can better be served by inaugurating open rather than secret war against America."

Much Depends on U. S.

Even if the democracies are victorious, Dr. Schuman predicted a future which "will bring more anarchy, tyranny and chaos unless Americans can face unitedly and realistically the challenge of social and international reconstruction in a twentieth century civilization."

Miss Phyllis Bentley, English novelist and lecturer, gave the women of the Federation a first-hand account of what it is like to be "In England Now." She said that "the great brunt of the present war falls on the ordinary housewife," and that "the whole of England is in the front line."

Miss Bentley told how she, as an ambulance driver, had taken courses in anti-gas, first aid, and driven various vehicles during blackouts "in my full anti-gas protective clothing." This she described as "no light task," since her equipment included "rubber boots, heavy oilskin suit without airholes, gas mask, steel helmet and oilskin veil round the back of the neck."

Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth, General Federation Director, opened the afternoon session of the meeting and the Second District Chorus, Mrs. Cora Gooch Brooks, director, furnished musical entertainment with several selections.

Legislators Hear New Pleas For Women on State Juries

The 18-year campaign by Massachusetts women for the right to serve on juries was continued today before the Legislative Committee on Judiciary as women legislators and representatives of women's clubs pointed out that the jury box is the only place in a court room barred to women.

The committee had before it the bill allowing women to serve on Massachusetts juries. Under the measure women would be called for service unless before April 1 of each year they signify that they do not wish to serve. In previous years bills have been filed making such jury service mandatory for Massachusetts women.

Representative Leslie B. Cutler, (R) of Needham, one of the four women members of the House of Representatives, filed the bill. She pointed out that women may serve on juries in 24 States and in the District of Columbia. Many of these States, she said, have the optional law now proposed in Massachusetts.

Held Aid to Justice

Mrs. Cutler, who told the committee that the fight for women jury service started in 1923, declared, "I submit that women are allowed in every place in the courtroom except the jury box. We have women judges, attorneys, clerks, plaintiffs, and defendants."

Representative Catherine E. Falvey (D) of Somerville, another of the petitioners, who is a lawyer, argued that "the United States Constitution guarantees that every citizen shall be tried by a jury of his peers. As it stands now women are being tried by their superiors because they are not regarded as fit for jury service."

She contended that more justice might be obtained in Massachusetts courts if women were allowed to serve on juries, pointing out that there have been many glaring instances of miscarriage of justice where a woman, equally guilty with a man, has been freed by a jury of men which sent the male defendant to the electric chair.

Representative Falvey added that it is an insult to the women of Massachusetts that women can commit a crime and get away with it.

Representative Margaret L. Speare, (R) of Newton, the third of the four women Representatives who filed the jury service bill, urged passage of the measure "not as a concession to women but a recognition of the fundamental rights of women."

Mrs. Gardiner Pearson, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, also favored the bill saying jury service "is a duty and obligation and not a privilege of citizens."

Among others who supported the perennial proposal were Miss Elizabeth Curry, Legislative Chairman of the Business and Professional Women's Club, who reported that a majority of the women favored serving on juries; Mrs. David W. Dailey of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, and Mrs. Norman Davidson of the Boston Chapter of the American Association of University Women.

Life Insurance Tax Plan Opposed

Scores of insurance agents, brokers, and executives appeared before the Legislative Committee on Insurance today to oppose the levying of inheritance taxes upon proceeds from life insurance policies in excess of $10,000.

Wesley E. Monk, a former State Commissioner of Insurance, representing the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., challenged Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, to characterize insurance as an inheritance. He insisted "the insured doesn't own the money which is the value of the policy. He may have only paid in a small amount. A bank account is a different thing, as the money is owned outright by the man."

Commissioner Long, supporting the bill filed by Representative George W. Porter (R) of Agawam, declared it is a principle of taxation in Massachusetts to tax on the ability to pay, and he declared he could see no reason why insurance policies should not be taxed the same as bank accounts and inheritances from stocks and bonds.

Bill to Ban Use Of Militia Opposed

Legislation prohibiting the use of the Massachusetts State Militia in labor disputes was given an adverse report today by the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries. The measure had been filed by Labor's Non-Partisan League, political wing of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, but gained little support before the Committee.

At the same time the Committee reported adversely on another bill to ban the employment by private concerns of local or State police members in connection with labor disputes.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on "Ireland, One Hundred Years Ago," by Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance of Massachusetts, followed by a musical program by the Massachusetts Music Project. Under the auspices of the WPA Community Recreation Project, at the Parker Hill Branch of the Boston Public Library, at 1497 Tremont Street, Roxbury, at 8 p. m.

Military Ball of the British War Relief Society. Stage and screen stars, music and floor show, Ruby Newman and his orchestra, George M. Cohan, Master of Ceremonies; Zorina, Monty Woolley, Dennis King, and others in midnight show. In the Grand Ballroom, Hotel Copley-Plaza, at 10 p. m.

Friday

Meeting of the Boston City Federation of Organizations. The topic will be "Present Legislation." Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, the Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, and Mrs. Frank N. Singiser, President of the Women's Church Societies, will be the speakers. Mrs. C. J. Cook, President of the Federation, will preside. At the Young Women's Christian Association, 140 Clarendon Street, Boston, at 10:30 a. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, fourth lecture of a series by Margaret George on Interior Decoration, entitled "Fundamentals of Color Harmony and Their Practical Application to Selecting Decorations for Homes of Today," from 10 to 12 noon for home-makers, and from 7 to 8:30 p. m. for business people. Gallery talks on "Stained Glass" by Mrs. Sayward, and "Japanese Art" (subscription course) by Mrs. Tomita, at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 8.
Radio Timetable: Page 13.

Ten Per Cent Tax on Beano Games Sought

A 10 per cent tax on the proceeds of beano games was urged today by Representative Adolph Johnson, (R) of Brockton, who charged that although beano games are supposed to be run for the most they are conducted for the most part by racketeers.

His Beano tax bill was given a hearing by the Legislative Committee on Taxation which also heard vigorous opposition to the measure from legislators and clergymen.

Representative Johnson said that the amount spent on beano games must be considerably more than the $50,000,000 wagered annually on horse and dog racing.

He contended "it is the poor people, the people who can ill afford it, that play beano. It was the intention that the proceeds from beano go to charity, but only a small amount goes to charity. Beano is conducted for the most part by racketeers and promoters who get most of the profits. There was a case in Watertown," Mr. Johnson continued, "where it was disclosed that a game over a period of time brought in $350,000, of which less than $3,000 went to charity and the promoter got over $50,000 in profit."

Representative Laurence W. Law (R) of Holyoke, headed the opposition to the Johnson bill. He recorded the Immaculate Conception Church of Holyoke and the Knights of Columbus of Holyoke against the bill. He read a letter from the Rev. M. G. Ginet, Roman Catholic pastor of the Immaculate Conception Church, in which he wrote that the proceeds of the beano game held weekly by the church enable the church to continue its parochial school and its work among the poor people.

Senator William E. Nolan, (D) of Holyoke, opposing the bill, said beano was approved by the Legislation for charitable purposes and that it was against the democratic principles of our government to tax charitable enterprises.

However, he favored another bill requiring professional beano operators to pay a license fee of $5,000. He said he favored this bill because "professional promoters should not line their pockets a the expense of charitable institutions."

Several more legislators were recorded in favor of the license fee bill and against the excise tax bill.

Water Utilities Fight to Retain Shut-Off 'Weapon'

Legislation to prevent water companies from shutting off water to enforce payment of bills was sharply opposed today by a score of water company representatives from various cities and towns at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Public Health.

Herman Close of Boston, the petitioner, said that, although water bills on $2,000,000 of property which he controls throughout Massachusetts have always been paid, he filed the bill to protect "poor and innocent tenants." He attacked the Boston Water Department for shutting off water when landlords failed to pay their bills.

Immediately, George G. Hyland, Boston Public Works Commissioner, said the Department only reduced the flow of water to a trickle to inconvenience, but not endanger, tenants for the purpose of forcing payment of water bills. He said that for seven years the Boston Water Division piled up annual deficits of $200,000. As the result of a three-year drive to force payment of bills, the Division now has a surplus of $1,500,000, he said.

Various water company officials contended that the bills would take from them the only weapon they have to force payment of water bills.

Talk on 'Criticism'

Edwin Burr Pettet, Founder and Director of New England Repertory located at the Joy Street Playhouse, will speak on "Criticism" at a meeting of the Boston Center of The Poetry Society of England on Saturday, March 1, at the home of Miss Ralph Dighton Jackson, a member of the Society and Director of the Poetry Workshop.

British Minister Arrives for Colorful Ball

By a Staff Photographer; Cushing-Gellatly

Sir Gerald and Lady Campbell
In Boston for the British War Relief Society event tonight at the Copley-Plaza.

Mrs. Edward B. Watson—Mrs. Richard Clithrow
Respectively from Milton, Mass., and Liverpool, England, gathering camellias for corsages.

Small Loans Interest Rate Cut Opposed

A warning that reduction of the legal interest rate on small loans from three to one per cent a month would drive out legitimate business and open the field to loan sharks who charge 240 per cent to 1,000 per cent a year was sounded by Edmund Burke, representing the Massachusetts Association of Personal Finance Companies.

Appearing before the Legislative Committee on Banks and Banking to oppose the nine bills seeking to reduce the maximum interest rate on small loans, Mr. Burke said that the Massachusetts law is a model law which has been endorsed by nearly every social agency.

The chief proponent of this perennial proposal was former Lt. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, who urged passage of his bill reducing the interest rate to one per cent a month.

"Our law at the present time," Mr. Kelly contended, "unreasonably favors the small loan companies in their exorbitant interest charges to the unfortunate borrower. Three per cent a month, or 36 per cent a year, is the rate that these companies are allowed to charge and this rate is unreasonable.

"Here is your chance to protect the little fellow, the luckless one, who is forced to borrow in order to meet expenses. No doubt you will be under terrific pressure from the powerful money lenders' lobbyists who would squeeze every penny from those who can least afford to pay."

Other proponents were Representative John H. Carroll (D) of Boston; Representative Patrick J. McDonough (D) of Boston, who insisted "this loan racket has been going on for a long time with nobody bothering them"; Representative Francis W. Nyhan (D) of Boston; and Representative John E. Flaherty (D) of Boston.

Vernon W. Marr, of Scituate, former Chairman of the Republican State Committee and for 20 years associated with the Boston Legal Aid Society, but speaking in a personal capacity, said the one per cent interest bill would be food for the loan sharks and those bills proposing a reduction to two per cent a month would be unwise.

Martin W. Newman read to the Committee a letter from the Boston Better Business Bureau in which the organization was represented as believing the present law has worked well.

British Minister in Boston Lays Italy's Defeats to Nazis

The British Minister to the United States charged in Boston today that Germany is largely responsible for the Italian defeats in Lybia by failing to back up Italy at a critical moment.

Sir Gerald Campbell, who came on from the British Embassy at Washington for the British War Relief Society Ball tonight, said in a press conference today that Germany and Italy had agreed to wage simultaneous campaigns against Britain; the Nazis to invade England while the Italians drove through Egypt toward the Suez Canal.

But at the last moment, Sir Gerald declared, "Hitler let the Italians down."

Marshal Rodolfo Graziani carried out Italy's part of the agreement by driving his forces through to Sidi Barrani but the Germans, Sir Gerald continued, failed to live up to their agreement and did not attempt to invade England.

Nazis Failed

The result, the Minister declared, was that the Nazis failed to keep England's forces fully occupied at home and Britain was able to reinforce its position in Egypt, compelling Marshal Graziani to halt his drive at Sidi Barrani, and leading, ultimately, to his complete defeat.

"It doesn't pay to be a cat's-paw to Germany," Sir Gerald observed.

Failure of the Germans to invade England last fall led to another joint plan between the dictators, the Minister went on. Marshal Graziani was to lay over at Sidi Barrani for the winter while the Germans prepared to move toward Africa through the Balkans. A double assault on the Suez was planned.

But here again, Sir Gerald said, the failure of Hitler to back up Marshal Graziani in the autumn proved fatal. For the British, meanwhile, took the initiative in Africa with successful results, ending for the time being threats to the Suez.

The British Minister noted, however, that large numbers of Marshal Graziani's forces did see the Suez—as British prisoners. There they were herded aboard British liners, including the Queen Mary, and taken to concentration camps in India, to South Africa to build roads, or to Palestine.

Sir Gerald, as British Minister to the United States, fills one of two offices directly under the British Ambassador, Lord Halifax. Under a reorganization of the Embassy in Washington, Britain now has an Ambassador and two Ministers in this country.

Sir Gerald and Lady Campbell arrived in Boston this morning. During the day the Minister and Hugh Alexander Ford, British Consul General in Boston, paid informal calls upon Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at the State House and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin at City Hall.

This evening Sir Gerald and Lady Campbell are scheduled to have dinner with Mr. and Mrs. T. Jefferson Coolidge before the ball. In addition to the British Minister and his wife, Maj. Gen. S. F. G. Beaumont-Nesbitt, military attache at the British Embassy, is here for the spectacular affair.

A large number of dinner parties was scheduled in society circles before the ball this evening. Those in charge of the program sent out special announcements that the ball will begin promptly on time and requested all box holders to be in their seats before 10 o'clock.

The official party will arrive for the Grand March promptly at 10, it was stated, in what will be a colorful affair with Governor Saltonstall and Sir Gerald leading the reception.

Surprise Sale

A feature of the ball is expected to be the surprise sale of camellias for hundreds of special corsages, the proceeds to be donated to British relief.

The camellias have been carefully brought to bloom for the event from a camellia tree over 50 years old on a Milton estate under the care of John Arthur, gardener.

For several weeks Mr. Arthur has been working to bring the camellias to full flower for this event, and in the interim his interest has been drawn to the cause of the ball—aid for Britain—so much so that he donated $5 to the British this week.

Decorations for the ball have been in charge of Mrs. Edward F. Bowman and a special committee. Most of the work, painting screens and background, has been carried on in the office of Edward K. Perry, Boston artist, who loaned his rooms for this event. A statement in another edition that the decorations were done by Mr. Perry's daughter, Miss Olive Perry, was incorrect.

The committee in charge of decorations under Mrs. Bowman included: Miss Amy Pleadwell, Miss Constance Bigelow, Miss Jessie Sherman, Miss Daphne Dunbar, Miss Katherine Wilkins, Mrs. Ralph G. Hudson, Ted Pitman of Cambridge, and Frank Carson.

Tobey Claims Quayle Made Misstatement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire charged today that Oliver A. Quayle, Jr., Manager of the Democratic National Committee, had made false statements to the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee about certain financial transactions of his Party.

Senator Tobey made the assertion in an individual supplemental report, as a member of the Committee. Chairman Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa said that Senator Tobey's report had been formally filed and would be published soon along with the Committee majority report, which has not yet been released.

"There can be no longer any doubt," the New Hampshire Senator's report said, "that he (Mr. Quayle) sought to lead the Committee astray in its investigation. . . . The Committee should seriously consider the advisability of punishing him for contempt, for not forwarding all the documents requested, and for perjury."

Senator Tobey's reference was to the Committee's invesigation of loans aggregating $100,000 by R. J. Reynolds, North Carolina cigarette manufacturer, to the New Jersey and New York Democratic State Committee last fall. Mr. Reynolds was named Treasurer of the National Democratic Committee last month.

Mr. Quayle originally testified, Senator Tobey said, that he first suggested the loans in a telephone call to Mr. Reynolds. Later, Senator Tobey recounted, Mr. Reynolds told the committee he did not discuss the loans with Mr. Quayle until after the campaign ended.

Then, Senator Tobey stated, when Mr. Quayle was called back before the Committee he "had seen fit to change his views in the interim" and corroborated Mr. Reynolds' version: that the loan was arranged by Wayne Johnson, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Quayle was the Party's Treasurer at the time.

Masonic Lodges In Quiz Contest

What is said to be the first Masonic Quiz Contest ever arranged by two Boston lodges will be held tonight at the Upham's Corner Masonic Apartments, Dorchester, following the regular meeting of Rabboni Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

A team of 20 members of Lafayette Lodge of Roxbury has accepted the challenge of a similar number of members of Rabboni Lodge. Judges will be: Lawrence B. Ford of Manet Lodge of Quincy, George Y. Berry, Jr., of Union Lodge, Dorchester, and Charles S. Strang of Gate-of-the-Temple Lodge, South Boston, all Past Masters.

Tax Decision In U. S. Court Fits Hub Case

Although the facts before it involve slightly more than $6,200, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston handed down today a ruling that was immediately seen as having an important bearing in current litigation by the City of Boston to collect more than $500,000 in taxes.

The Court ruled as valid the claim of the City of Portsmouth, N. H., for taxes on property owned by a local brewing company in process of reorganization in the Federal District Court of New Hampshire.

The company claimed that the tax was arbitrary and excessive and illegally assessed. These contentions are greatly similar to those made by the Boston & Providence Railroad Company in an attempt to disqualify tax claims of the City of Boston.

The railroad, one of several which must contribute to a $680,000 tax on the South Station terminal, has alleged that the $16,000,000 valuation of the property by the City is excessive and disproportionate to the true value. The company is now in reorganization proceedings in the Massachusetts Federal Court and recently applied for re-determination of the tax.

The Circuit Court in today's ruling found ample evidence, it said, to support the New Hampshire District Court finding that the Portsmouth brewing company failed to follow the proper administrative procedure in the State courts for obtaining an abatement of the tax. This objection has already been presented in the Federal Court in Massachusetts by the City of Boston.

The railroad, according to the City, should first pay 50 per cent of the tax to the City and then appeal the assessment to the Appellate Tax Division.

The Boston & Providence road has also instituted proceedings in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts contending that the statute requiring the 50 per cent payment—as a condition to an appeal from the Board of Assessors ruling—is unconstitutional. This petition comes up for hearing tomorrow.

Waban Man Gets Higher U. S. Post

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Carrol L. Wilson, of Waban, Mass., has been nominated by President Roosevelt to be director of the Commerce Department's Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Mr. Wilson has been employed by the Commerce Department for the past two years and has served in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Mr. Wilson will succeed James W. Young, who will be director of Communications in the office of the Co-ordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations among the American republics.

Boston Greets More Soldiers; Various Other Defense News

From New England's military and naval training points comes this information:

Another Transport Arrives: The United States Army transport "Chateau Thierry" docked at the Army Base, South Boston, this morning to disembark the remainder of that part of the 1st Division which went to the Carribbean for maneuvers with the Navy and Air and Marine Corps. The men will all gt to Fort Devens by truck and special train. The first contingent arrived yesterday aboard the Hunter Liggett and went directly to Fort Devens.

Transfer of the troops from ship to truck convoy was witnessed by Maj. Gen. Beaumont-Nesbitt, Military Attaché at Washington, who complimented Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commanding the First Corps Area, on the fine physical condition of the men and their high morale.

Law and Police Drafted: Patrolman Joseph Likas of South Boston and Harry R. Ehrlich of Springfield, Mass., are believed the first policeman and lawyer, respectively, to be accepted for Army service in New England. They went to Devens yesterday.

Maine State Guard: The Maine Senate today joined the House in enacting a bill establishing a State Home Guard and sent the measure to Gov. Sumner Sewall for his signature. The Guard, the initial cost of which was estimated at $40,000, would be composed of approximately 470 enlisted men and 30 officers and would serve in the absence of the National Guard of the State.

Massachusetts Guard: Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced formation of a Massachusetts State Guard Reserve "to permit patriotic organizations and individuals to participate legally in home defense preparations."

Hostesses Picked: Sifting nearly 3,000 applications, the names of six hostesses to serve at Camp Edwards and Fort Devens are: Miss Katherine Kendal, East Greenwich, R. I., Senior Hostess at Edwards; Mrs. Marion Tirrell-Wymann, Cambridge, Senior Hostess at Devens; Mrs. Alma de Coen of Cambridge and Miss Dorothy Stevens of Boston, assistants at Camp Edwards, and Mrs. Ruth E. Turner of Lowell and Miss Hanna Meegan of Stoneham, assistants at Fort Devens.

High School Diplomas: Headquarters 26th Division at Camp Edwards announced today that evening classes would be established on the reservation to grant credits toward diplomas for enlisted men who were prevented from completing their high school education by induction into Federal service. Lieut. Col. Wilford A. Walker, former teacher at Woburn high school, has been appointed director of the courses.

Waltham Bidder Wins

Contract for building an overpass above the Central Vermont Railway in Leverett, Mass., was awarded by the State Department of Public Works yesterday to Peter Salvucci of Waltham. His bid was $73,566.

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

CUT YOUR FOOD COSTS TO THE MINIMUM!

DOUBLE UP ON THESE FOOD BUYS for THE LONG DOUBLE HOLIDAY

This STORE OPEN FRIDAY EVENING CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY

Bread Flour FINAST 24½ lb bag 63c

Pastry Flour Old Homestead 24½ lb bag 59c

TONICS	MILLBROOK CLUB ALL FLAVORS - CONTENTS	4 28 oz BOTS	29c
RED SALMON	TIMBERLAKE FANCY ALASKA	TALL TIN	24c
PINK SALMON	CLOVERDALE Fancy Alaska	2 TALL TINS	29c
CHERRIES	MARASCHINO STYLE	3 oz BOT 7c / 5 oz BOT	10c
CHOCOLATES	SWEETHOME ASSORTED	LB BOX	25c
BAKER'S VANILLA	Pure Extract	2 oz BOT	25c
DAINTY JELL	and PUDDINGS	3 PKGS	10c
MALTEX CEREAL		28 oz PKG	21c
CANDY WAFERS	FINAST DOZ 29c	2 ROLLS	5c
QUAKER CORN MEAL		2 1½LB PKGS	15c
SWEET RELISH	TIMBER LAKE 8 oz JAR 9c	PT JAR	17c
PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH		16 oz TIN	17c
RED HEART	DIETS A, B, C DOG FOOD	3 1 LB TINS	25c
WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE		PT BOT	25c
CHEF BOY-ARDE	SPAGHETTI	2 20 oz TINS	17c
CHEF BOY-ARDE	SPAGHETTI & MEAT BALLS	2 TINS	23c
TOMATO JUICE	FINAST	3 24oz TINS	25c
LIBBY'S CORNED BEEF		12 oz TIN	19c
MAINE CORN	FINAST GOLDEN BANTAM	3 20 oz TINS	29c
DOLE'S PINEAPPLE JUICE		47 oz TIN	23c
SUCCOTASH	FINAST GOLDEN BANTAM	2 20 oz TINS	27c
FRENCH'S MUSTARD	SALAD CREAM	9 oz JAR	11c

"YOR" GARDEN PEACHES — Just like old fashioned home preserved peaches in delicious heavy syrup — 30 oz TIN 23c

RED PITTED CHERRIES — READY FOR THE PIE — 20 oz TIN 10c

FINAST Fruit Salad — 5 Kinds of Popular Fancy Fruits — 2 17 oz TINS 29c / 30 oz TIN 25c

WHITE SPRAY Cake Flour — 2 2¾LB PKGS 29c

FINAST FRUIT COCKTAIL — A Blend of 5 Square Cut Fruits — 2 16 oz TINS 25c / 30 oz TIN 23c

MARVO PURE VEGETABLE SHORTENING — LB TIN 14c / 3 LB TIN 37c

"OLDE" STYLE BREAD — 2 1 LB 4 oz LOAVES 15c

RUMFORD BAKING POWDER — FOR PERFECT PASTRY — 12 oz TIN 21c

CHERRY CAKE EA 19c

CHERRY BUNS EA 14c

EDUCATOR CRAX COOKIES — FRESH BAKED EDUCATOR - CHOCOLATE & VANILLA CREAM FILLED — 1 LB PKG 15c / 2 LBS Bulk 29c

Fresh FRUITS and VEGETABLES

Grapefruit	Large Size Floridas	5 for	19c
Baldwin Apples	For Cooking	6 lbs.	23c
Oranges	Florida Tree Ripened	2 Doz. Large Size	39c
Lettuce	Natural Color Calif. Iceberg	2 Heads	13c
Mushrooms	Fresh White	Lb.	25c
Green Peas		2 Lbs.	25c

Macaroni Wins New Laurels

in This Delightful Dish!

The family will put a new star in your culinary crown when you serve this tempting main dish. To have it at its best, make it with tender, easily digested Mueller's Elbow Macaroni.

STUFFED PEPPERS, SAVOY

1 pkg. Mueller's Elbow Macaroni
3 minced onions
2 crushed cloves of garlic
3 tablespoons butter
1 lb. ground round steak
1 slightly beaten egg
6 green peppers
Buttered bread-crumbs
Salt and pepper to taste

Cook Mueller's Elbow Macaroni as directed. There is never any variation in the quality of Mueller's! Only the *finest* ingredients are used. Sauté onions and garlic in butter. Add round steak and toss with fork until seared. Mix with macaroni. Add salt and pepper to taste; add beaten egg and mix thoroughly. Wash and clean peppers. Stuff with macaroni mixture. Sprinkle with bread-crumbs. Bake in greased baking dish until peppers are tender. Serves 6.

Mueller's Elbow Macaroni is a favorite with homemakers. They know they can depend on it for downright goodness. Mueller's Elbow Macaroni is ideal for children, too. It's easier to handle. Stock up with Mueller's Elbow Macaroni today!

More Recipes on Every Package

Sponsored 'FM' 'Casts for WBZ

A regular radiocasting permit was issued today by the Federal Communications Commission in Washington to allow the experimental FM (frequency modulation or "staticless") station of Westinghouse in Boston to transmit commercial programs.

Up until now the FM transmitter of WBZ, which is located at Hull, Mass., has been licensed on an experimental basis which did not permit it to radiocast commercial programs.

The new permit allows the FM station of WBZ to begin radiocasting sponsored programs any time after March 1. The FCC regards FM in such an advanced state that it has removed the experimental license of stations as fast as they can prepare themselves to go onto a commercial status.

B&M GENUINE *New England* BRICK OVEN BAKED BEANS

Now enjoy baked beans as New Englanders like them best . . . baked long hours in brick ovens . . . baked to a mealy, tender, golden brown—with lots of juicy pork and old-time sauce. Also ask your grocer for B & M Brown Bread and B & M Maine Corn Relish. Burnham & Morrill Company, Portland, Maine.

A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE for a few PENNIES MORE

SUNSWEET PRUNE JUICE

Slade's It's much stronger . . . so you need less. NUTMEG

Avoid arithmetic! You don't have to change your recipe with Rumford Baking Powder. The amount the directions call for is the right amount to use of Rumford.

FREE. Send for NEW booklet, containing dozens of bright ideas to improve your baking. Address: Rumford Baking Powder—Box 8L, Rumford, R. I.

THE THRIFTY PACKAGE— 2 FULL POUNDS

MARSHMALLOW fluff

New England's guaranteed pure food product — Fluff is the original, light, creamy marshmallow, easy and economical to use . . . inexpensive, not stiff or sticky. Delicious for frostings, fillings, sauces, sandwich spreads, candies. Look for the big letters F-L-U-F-F, at your grocers.

DURKEE-MOWER, INC., LYNN, MASS.

Northern N. E. Skiing 'Fair' —Plenty of Holiday Events

Although most of the snow in southern New England has been washed into rivers and streams by heavy rains there still is enough in Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire to assure the skier of plenty of fun over Washington's Birthday week-end.

No snow is predicted by the weatherman for the holiday week-end but the ski fan has been given the assurance that temperatures will hold cold enough to keep the snow in "fair" condition.

Resorts in New Hampshire and Vermont report capacity bookings for the coming week-end, and scores of special events, designed for both the novice and expert, are scheduled to keep the throngs entertained.

The skiing vanguard will begin moving north tomorrow night, with the largest contingents getting under way early Saturday morning.

New Hampshire Busy

Half a dozen winter carnivals are scheduled for the week-end in New Hampshire. Bradford, Claremont, Derry, Jaffrey, Rochester, and Whitefield will vie for the crowds which will be in the State Saturday and Sunday.

Vermont Event

The down hill and slalom championships for southern Vermont will be held in the Bromley area at Manchester on Saturday and Sunday.

Here and There

The March 1-2 winter sports week-end in New Hampshire is featured by the two-day eleventh annual Hochgebirge Ski Club down hill and slalom open team races for men, women, and veterans on the Taft trail at Cannon Mountain, Franconia Notch . . . The second annual junior ski day of the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association is scheduled for March 1-2 at Hanover . . . The Dartmouth Outing Club conducts its second annual Mt. Moosilauke Class C down hill race on Sunday, March 2 . . . At Berlin on March 1 and 2 a ski jumping competition for distance only will be held by the Nansen Ski Club . . . The Eastern Invitation Interscholastic Championships with U. S. E. A. S. A. sanction, are to be held at the Belknap Mountains Recreation area, on Feb. 28 and March 1.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 259 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven — Fridays, 8:45 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Portland — Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m.; Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1470kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL (shortwave), 15.15mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:30 p. m., WRUL (shortwave), 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
New Bedford — First Thursdays, 8:15 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield — Week of Feb. 17, 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.
Springfield—Monday, March 10, to Saturday, March 15, inc., 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.
West Yarmouth — First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1210kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4 p. m., additional program, Friday, March 14, WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WKNE, 1260kc.
Laconia — Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon, WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Waterbury—Thursdays, 10:45 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL, 15.35mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesday of each month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City — First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.79mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Feb. 21

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Tower news, Radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (4.04mc), Tower News, radiocast by record.

For Friday, Feb. 21

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Tower News, Radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (4.04mc), reradiocast of Tower News by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good-Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9 p. m.—Living Literature.
9:30 p. m.—Music of America by American Composers.
9:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
10 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (9.57mc)

First English Hour

6 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Ralph Marteri and Orchestra; Lowell Thomas.

Second Portuguese Hour

7 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Bonnie Stewart; Intermezzo with Joseph Gallichio's Orchestra.

Second Spanish Hour

8 p. m.—News in Spanish; Music Graphs.

Third Spanish Hour

9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Los Charros. Dancing with Clancy.

Second English Hour

10 p. m.—News in English; Tune Time; First Piano Quartette.

Retailing Held To Offer Many Opportunities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Feb. 20—Opportunity for success in the field of retailing knocks today at the door of those who do not avoid hard work, those who are conscientious and ambitious, and those who are willing to begin at the bottom, Daniel Bloomfield, Manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, told the vocational conference at the University of New Hampshire, here, today.

Speaking on "Retailing as a Vocation," Mr. Bloomfield said that opportunities for employment in retailing were large, but that only those who were best fitted for the jobs that are open would get the work. Each year more than $42,000,000,000 of goods are sold in the United States, he said. "There are 1,613,673 proprietors, 4,600,817 employees, and a pay roll of $4,529,499,000."

Woman Is Saved From Deportation

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and the Executive Council yesterday granted a full pardon to Mrs. Muriel B. Noonan of New York City, mother of 11 children, thus preventing her from being deported to Nova Scotia.

The pardon cleared her record of a 14-year-old charge of larceny from a Boston store. The theft, she said, was motivated by a desire to provide for her needy family. She pleaded guilty in 1926.

Christian Science Program For Feb. 21

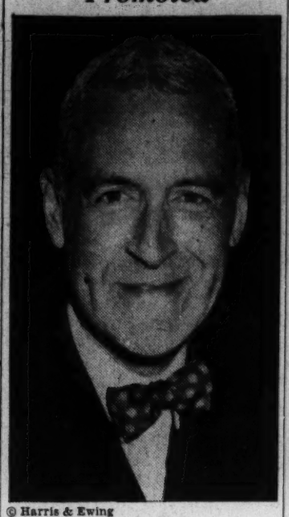
11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1470kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music VLQ7, 11.88meg, 25.2m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.41meg, 19.9m; RNE, 12meg, 25m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Friesay: March, Orchestra; Cello Recital by Lajos Frank; News in English; Hungarian Folk-songs. HAT4, 9.12meg, 32.8m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English, DJB, 15.20meg, 19m; DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DZD, 10.54m, 28m; DJC, 6.02meg, 49m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Harp Trio. JVZ, 11.81meg, 25.3m; JLG4, 15.16meg, 19.8m.
Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Song Recital by Tina Lemnitz. DJB, 15.20meg, 19m; DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DZD, 10.54m, 28m; DJC, 6.02meg, 49m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"London Calling": American Red Cross Program. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Something About Sugar. DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28m; DJC, 6.02meg, 49m.
London—10 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
Guatemala—10 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.
Rome—10 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 9.63meg, 31.1m; 2RO4, 11.81meg, 25.4m; 2RO6, 15.30meg, 19.6m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28m; DJC, 6.02meg, 49m.
London—11:10 p. m.—"Think on These Things." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by William Holt. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Promoted



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G. Howland Shaw

Career diplomat, now chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel in the State Department, who has been nominated by President Roosevelt to serve as an Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Shaw is a native of Boston. He was graduated from Harvard in 1915 and entered the foreign service two years later. From 1927 to 1931 he was Chief of the Near East Division stationed at Istanbul. He has been head of the Personnel Division since 1937.

Lobbyists Register

The Secretary of the State has the names of 138 persons registered as lobbyists in the General Assembly. There is a fine for failing to register.

Argentina's Goods Lead In Boston Trade

Argentina was the leading source of imports received through the Massachusetts Customs District—chiefly the Port of Boston—during 1940. It jumped to first place from the 1939 position of fourth, according to analysis of the volume of Boston's foreign trade for 1940 made public by E. F. Bemis, Commercial Agent of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Second largest source of imports in 1940 was the Netherlands Indies. In third place was British Malaya, and in fourth the United Kingdom, which in 1939 had been in first place.

During the year, Argentina sent $22,882,000 worth of goods to Boston, which was 14 per cent of the $163,496,000 worth of imports from all sources during 1940. Compared with 1939, imports from Argentina advanced in value $12,700,000 or about 125 per cent.

Total foreign trade, including both imports and exports, of the Massachusetts District, was valued at $192,203,000 for 1940, a gain of $23,719,000 or 14 per cent more than the value for 1939 and 50 per cent greater than 1938.

Half of the imports for 1940 were dutiable and the other half, consisting chiefly of raw materials for New England mills and factories, were free of duty. Textile fibers and manufactures, including raw wool, constituted 37 per cent of the total value of all imports, and showed an increase of $26,905,000 or 80 per cent compared with the value for the year 1939.

Goods shipped out of the Massachusetts District went largely to the United Kingdom, which took $16,703,000 worth, or 58 per cent of all exports. This was a gain of $5,547,000 or 50 per cent from the 1939 figure.

Whither the Merit System of Connecticut?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 20—Connecticut's four-year-old State merit system is undergoing its first thorough overhauling in the General Assembly. Seventy bills making changes in the merit system act or asking its outright repeal are before the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature, and a special commission of four has been established to study the system and make a report to the Legislature by May 1.

Two Senators, Joseph P. Rourke (D), of New Haven, and John A. Holbrook (R), of Westbrook, and two Representatives, Joseph P. O'Connell (D), of Bristol, and Harold E. Mitchell (R) of West Hartford, have been appointed to the Commission. Their job is to relieve the Judiciary Committee of detailed scrutiny of the proposed changes in the law.

Most of the proposals are in the category of "tinkering" with the act. Their proponents do not ask that the State go back to the spoils plan of parcelling out State jobs, but they want changes in the way the merit system operates. Employees want more liberal vacation terms. Another group insists that a discharged employee should have the right of appeal to the Superior Court. The League of Women Voters wants residence requirements stricken out of the law so that examinations would be open to out-of-State residents on the same basis as those who live in Connecticut. Two of the bills, frankly political, want the Act repealed.

Disabled veterans want a provision that a job must be given to a disabled veteran if he is among the first three on an employment list, a rating which a disabled veteran is very likely to obtain because of the points given him in all examinations. The Merit System Association opposes any preference for veterans.

One change which has substantial support is an enabling clause which would allow municipalities to set up their own merit systems, calling on the State Personnel Department for assistance. It is vigorously opposed by organized teachers who see in it the possibility that they would come under local merit systems.

The Week in Connecticut

Reunion for Lawmakers

Legislators of the 1937 session, who seem to have more sentiment about their job than those of any other year, came to Hartford for one of their semi-annual reunions. They have been holding these parties twice a year since the adjournment of their session. The 1937 session adopted Gov. Wilbur L. Cross's reorganization program, and this year they heard the former Governor say that "nothing in the history of Connecticut has been so far-reaching" as that action. The former legislators ordinarily do not take things seriously at their reunions, but they voted to have a serious discussion of legislative procedures and policies at their next meeting in the fall.

Accurate Measure

It costs each person in Connecticut less than five cents a year for the services of Public Sealers of Weights and Measures, Inspector Carleton L. Klocker of the State Police Department reported to Commissioner Edward J. Hickey. Mr. Klocker's job is to see that gasoline pumps deliver a gallon of gasoline when the gauge reads "one gallon" and that grocers' scales are accurate. During the year the State and local sealers inspected 171,205 weighing and measuring devices.

Aid for Britain

A mobile kitchen unit for England will bear the inscription "Farmington Valley, Connecticut, U. S. A." Funds for the kitchen are being raised in Farmington Valley towns. Farmington held a "New England breakfast for Old England." Avon held a square dance. Simsbury held an auction. The rolling restaurant will be used to feed civilians driven from their homes by air raids.

Defense Workers Eat

The Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company at East Hartford, expanding mightily to fill defense orders for airplane engines, can feed 20,000 employees in its factory cafeterias. It is the largest food dispensing unit in Connecticut.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Secretary Frank Knox	Studio Program
3:15 Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama	M I T-Brown U. Debate:	Studio Program
3:30 "Around the Hub"	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Fed. Gov. Supervision	Studio Program
3:45 News; Movie talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	of Warfare Instruments	Studio Program
4:00 "Portia Blake": sk.	"Mother o' Mine": sk.	"Backstage Wife": sk.	in National Emergency	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	The Cavanaughs	Marion Jenkins, contralto
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	Tropical Moods	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	"Superman"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dinner Music
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Swing Serenade	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Swing Serenade	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dance Digest
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Memory Lane"	Sports; Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Here's Morgan"	"Who's News"
7:30 "Vox Pop": interviews	Xavier Cugat's Or., with Yvette; B. Parks, m. c.	Serenaders	Concert Miniatures	Castles in the Air
7:45		"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	Castles in the Air
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket":	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford;	Wythe Williams	Fireside Time
8:15 questions; answers	Heidt's Orchestra	songs; orchestra	"Border Patrol"	Amer. Legion Auxiliary
8:30 "City Desk": news-	Tommy Dorsey's Orches-	"The Aldrich Family,"	"In Chicago Tonight":	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 paper drama; News	tra; vocalists	starring Ezra Stone	variety program	"The Shining Hour"
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	Frontline Headlines	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur Hour	Eleanor Lane, songs	Bob Burns; Connie Bos-	Arthur Mann, comment	cal Album
9:30 Major Bowes' Ama-	News; America's Town	well; Music Maids; or-	Alfred Wallenstein's	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 teur Hour	Meeting of the Air:	chestra; chorus; guests	Sinfonietta	cal Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Are We a United	Rudy Vallee Show: or-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Five Star News
10:15 Sports Quiz with	People?"	chestra, chorus; guests	News Service	George MacFarland's Or-
10:30 Jay Wesley	'Ahead of the Headlines'	Sen. Robert A. Taft:	Chicago Symphony Or-	chestra
10:45 News of the World	First Piano Quartet	"Lease-Lend Bill"	chestra, Dr. Frederick	Ray Noble's Orchestra
11:00 Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Stock, conductor	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15 Master Works of	Woody Herman's Orch.	Local news; Weather	Senator Burton K.	Rhumba Orchestra
11:30 Music; records	V. F. W. Tenth Annual	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Wheeler, Montana	"Day's End"
11:45 Guy Lombardo's Or.	'Hello America' program	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orch.	"Day's End"; News

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Double V Ranch	Musical Clock; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Jack Dalton, songs	George and Dixie	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	"Bandstand"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Shopping talk	Musical Clock	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Revue	News; "Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Lovers' Lane"	"Musical Clock"	Movie talk; Music	Jacobson's Rhythms	Musical Timetable
9:00 Studio program	News; talk; music	Dramatized news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 American School of	Breakfast Club	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 the Air	"A to Z in Novelty"	Breakfast Club	"Merry-Go-Round"	Good Morning Cheer
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Breakfast Club	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Choir Loft": organ	Good Morning Cheer
10:00 K. Norris, drama	Arthur Godfrey	"This Small Town"	'New England Cupboard'	Farm and Home News
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Song Folks Quartet	"Melody Strings"	Studio speaker
10:30 "Stepmother"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Food Fair"	"Frank and Julia"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 J. Wesley Interview	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	'Letter-Quest with John
11:15 "Martha Webster":	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	Harvey and Dell, music	"The Road of Life"	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum": sketch	Highlights and Halftones	News Service
12:00 Kaet Smith, talk	News; Talk; Georgia	"Til We Meet Again"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Mae; Stocks; Music	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural program	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"Is Anybody Home?"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Woman in White	Irene Hanify, organist	Carnival	Recorded BBC News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	Agricultural news	Marjorie Mills Hour	Herbie Holmes' Orch.	Jean Collins, songs
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	Cheer Up Gang	Howard Barlow's Orch.
2:00 Dramatic sketch	NBC Music Appreciation	Betty Crocker	Cedric Foster, news	"Front Page Drama"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	Hour: Dr. Walter	"Grimm's Daughters"	Lilian Sherman, songs	Jean Harper, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Damrosch, conductor	"Valiant Lady": drama	Philadelphia Orchestra,	J. Huntington, Playgoer
2:45 "Home of Brave"	Music Appreciation Hour	"Light of the World"	Eugene Ormandy, con-	News Service
3:00 Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	ducting	Sports and Music
3:15 "Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Sports and Music
3:30 New England Home	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Eugene Ormandy, con-	Sports and Music
3:45 News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	ducting	Sports and Music
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra	Melody Mirror
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	"Susan, Be Smooth";	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Opening Ceremonies:	Melody Mirror
4:30 "Hilltop House"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Camp Grant, Rockford	Novachord Impressions
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	Shall We Waltz?	"Girl Alone": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills": sk.	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dance Digest
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Swing Serenade	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Playtime on the Air	Sports
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	"Pu Manchu"	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Income Tax Reporter	Newsroom of the Air	"The Lone Ranger"	"Five Star News"
7:30 Al Pearce's Artist	Alec Templeton Time:	"Inside of Sports"	dramatic sketch	Oleander Male Quartet
7:45 Auerbach; orch.	piano; vocalists; orch.	Walter Kidder, songs		"Lest We Forget"
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	"Ask the Children":	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Lew Royal": dramatic	Brotherhood Day Pro-
8:15 Charlie Cantor and	quiz program	Graham; orchestra	series	gram
8:30 Minerva Pious;	"Death Valley Days":	"Information, Please!"	"Laugh 'n' Swing Club":	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 chorus; or.; News	dramatic sketch	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	with orchestra	George MacFarland's Or.
9:00 Ray Bloch's Or-	"Gangbusters": drama	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 chestra; sketch	"Gangbusters": drama	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	cal Album"
9:30 Playhouse: "Wreck	News; Variety Program,	"Everyman's Theater":	"I Want a Divorce":	Boston Olympics vs. At-
9:45 on Deliverance"	guests; orch.; drama	Arch Oboler Play	dramatization	lantic City Sea Gulls
10:00 Public Affairs	Madison Square Garden	"Wings of Destiny":	Raymond Gram Swing	hockey game from Bos-
10:15 Your Income Tax	Sports	dramatic sketch	News Service	ton Arena
10:30 Frazier Hunt	Madison Square Garden	Latin American Music	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Olympics vs. Sea Gulls
10:45 News of the World	Sports	Male Quartet and orch.	Swing Session	Five Star News
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Sport program	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15 News; "Master	Sen. Clark, Idaho	Local news; Weather	Sport program	Don Ostro's Orchestra,
11:30 Works of Music";	"Music You Want"	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Sport program	"Day's End"
11:45 recordings	"Music You Want"	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Sport program	Day's End; News

OCCUPATION:

Housewife

SHE'S A WIFE in a house, so the census lists her "Occupation: HOUSEWIFE." A census tabulates, but cannot measure, people and their progress. The modern woman's place is not confined within four walls. Neither are her interests limited to "down the street" nor her community to the fenced-in neighborhoods of yesterday.

Ready instrument of achievement . . . her telephone . . . instantly responsive to her eager mind . . . finds profitable use for the time and energy saved for her by modern science.

Advancing with the times, the Bell System, with which your New England Company is associated, unifies telephone service through the centralized research of the Bell Telephone Laboratories and the centralized manufacturing of the Western Electric Company. Thus, your telephone service is kept constantly ahead of telephone service in any other country and always at the lowest possible cost.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Southern Invasion of Boston Baseball Interests Under Way—Olympics in Service

Bee Party Rolling Toward New Texas Training Camp

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

By the time this paper reaches your home, a small but enthusiastic band of Boston Bee players, newspapermen and royal rooters will be rolling by train toward the Southwest. Five thirty-five was the official departing time from the South Station, witnessed by a crowd of fans and commuters. The party, under the capable guidance of Secretary George "Duffy" Lewis, will reach San Antonio, Texas, late Saturday afternoon, and it seems fairly certain that Manager Casey Stengel will have his pitchers and catchers in uniform at Pitman-Sullivan Park on Sunday morning.

Bee fans are probably aware by this time that pitchers George Barnicle of Fitchburg, Arthur Johnson of Arlington and Al Javery of North Oxford, and catcher Stanley "Polo" Andrews of Lynn are the players in the group. Jack Onslow, manager of the Hartford Club; Park Commissioner William P. Long of Boston, and Leo Goulston, Vice-President of the Bees, are also aboard the train. Stengel and Coach George Kelly are already in San Antonio, housed at the Hotel Plaza.

Bob Quinn Stays

Bob Quinn did not leave this afternoon, which most local critics take as a hint that the sale of the Bees may pop at any moment. Bob himself admits that he may have a story for the papers tomorrow, or perhaps not for a month. However, negotiations are taking place. There can be no doubt of that.

En route, the Bee special was to pick up the following players: Joe Rucidlo, pitcher, at Albany; Frank Lamanna, pitcher, and Sig Broskie, catcher, at Cleveland, and Phil Masi, catcher, pitchers Nick Strincevich, Dick Errickson and Tom Earley, and Bob Coleman, Evansville skipper, at St. Louis. The other batterymen will go direct to San Antonio from their homes in various sections of the country.

All Due March 1

The full Bee squad, including infielders and outfielders, is due at the Hotel Plaza on the morning of March 1st—one week from Saturday. By that time Stengel's pitchers will be in shape to give the hitters their fill of batting practice. As the first exhibition game is with the St. Louis Browns—who also train in San Antonio—on March 8th, the Boston fielders will have a week to sharpen their batting eyes, and whip their arms and legs into conditions.

Shorts . . . Bob Quinn hears that the San Antonio weather has been perfect for baseball several weeks and is confident it will continue . . . The 2,200-mile train ride takes approximately 48 hours from Boston . . . Duffy Lewis has arranged that the party will not leave its cars at during the journey . . . "Duff" comes close to being the best secretary in the big leagues . . . The Red Sox, headed by Bob Quinn, trained at San Antonio back in 1924 . . . The city has done a great job on Pitman-Sullivan Park, according to word from Stengel . . . The 1941 edition of the Bees will have its first showing locally on April 12, when it meets the Red Sox in the opener of a two-game city series.

Sports Around the Hub

Bruins Forget Hockey

The Boston Bruins might just as well be out of town or out of season. They have forgotten about hockey for the time being and their skates are wrapped in oil and storage until Saturday at the earliest. They did have a closed meeting at the Garden Club this noon but that was merely business and some discussion regarding future games.

Their next opponent here, the New York Americans, are handicapped by injuries and practically out of the running unless they and some team in the lower bracket of the standing, undergo a complete reversal of form. Because Americans do not rate highly in the esteem of the other clubs they sometimes prove difficult to handle, and the Bruins, seeking their 23rd consecutive game without defeat, are not taking the New Yorkers lightly.

* * *

Apart from the record the Bruins are now compiling there is little left in the league race other than final disposition of first place and the play-offs. Bruins and Toronto are conceded the two top positions, although the regular season has a month to go.

* * *

On paper the Maple Leafs should regain first place tonight. They entertain Canadiens from Montreal and since Canadiens have done no better than tie the Leafs once in six games played, the Toronto club should be expected to win. The Bruins are idle and two points for Toronto would lift the Leafs back into first place by one point.

* * *

Joe Cronin found himself in possession of another pitching hopeful today. Long Will Butland, the six-foot-five-inch right-hander who won 19 games for Minneapolis in the American Association two years ago, but who labored under handicap through his 1940 freshman campaign with the Red Sox, and later with Scranton, is back in circulation once more. If he takes plenty of time working his arm into condition under the Saratosa sun, he should be ready to make a real bid for Cronin's much-discussed mound staff.

* * *

Butland's sweeping half-sidearm motion was very effective in the American Association. Several critics out that way said he was a better pitcher than Herb Hash, who made such an auspicious debut at Fenway Park last season. If, therefore, Will's arm is back in shape, Cronin should have little difficulty finding enough work to keep him occupied.

* * *

As Butland is now in Boston, he will leave the South Station for Sarasota Saturday morning with Tom Daly, Frank Shellenback, Hughie Duffy, Win Green and the newspapermen, and will be in uniform with the rest of the batterymen at Payne Field Monday morning. It will not be a new experience for Will, for he took the 1940 spring trip with the varsity.

* * *

Shorts . . . Ed Waitkus of Cambridge, Len Merullo of East Boston, and Barney Olsen of Everett board a 3 o'clock train tomorrow afternoon for the Chicago Cub training camp at Catalina Island . . . Waitkus, a first baseman, batted .303 for Tulsa in the Texas League last year and is left-handed all the way . . . Merullo also played in the Tulsa infield . . . Olsen roamed the outfield of that club, but hit only .289 . . . Harvard's varsity fencers defeated Brown yesterday, 20½ to 6½ . . . Tech's fencers beat Amherst, 21 to 6.

* * *

The Olympics are now heading into a two-game series with Atlantic City, with the games to be played at the Boston Arena Friday and Saturday nights. During these two contests, the O's hope to narrow the margin between them and the Gulls, who now appear firmly entrenched in third place.

* * *

There were raised eyebrows today over Dartmouth's 51-50 victory at the expense of Yale last night . . . The Indians are defending the Eastern Basketball League championship they have won for the past three years and are leading the league . . . Yale is currently in the cellar spot . . . The Green swimming team scored a 45-30 victory over Amherst last evening . . . Brown's freshman swimmers broke Stanford's record for the 400-yard relay in a 20-yard pool . . . Their time of 3m. 42s. was 2 6-10s. faster than that of the Stanford yearlings . . . Tech's swimmers splashed B. U. last night 55-20 . . . The Junior Olympics added Harvard to their list of victims with an 8-2 victory . . . The game was informal . . . The B. U. hockeymen split even the past two days in Maine . . . Tuesday they lost to Colby 7-2 . . . Yesterday they overturned Bowdoin 7-3 . . . Harvard lost its second basketball game of the season to Princeton at Cambridge last night, 40-26.

Today a Year Ago
By the Associated Press

Tony Penna and Jimmy Demaret tied for western open golf tourney with 293; Sam Snead took five on next to last hole to drop to third.

Severe Test Awaits Tigers At Yale Rink on Saturday

Princeton, with four victories and no defeats, seems to be sitting in the driver's seat as far as the Quadrangular Hockey League race is concerned, but observers close to the scene caution followers not to count out Yale entirely yet.

The Elis, who are looking better with every game, still have a chance to nose out the Tigers for first place, but to do so they must win their three remaining games while the Tigers are losing their two remaining contests.

Climactic Game

One of the season's climactic games comes this week end when Princeton invades New Haven for a return engagement with the Blue. In the first meeting between the two teams, the Tigers forgot the Elis were pre-season favorites to retain their championship and skated off with a 5-4 verdict.

Coach Murray Murdoch, who has directed Yale to a tie with Dartmouth and then a win over the Indians since then, promises that Princeton's path will not be an easy one this Saturday night. So far all of the Tigers' victories in Quad League play have been by one-goal margins.

Harvard at Hanover

While Yale and Princeton are meeting, Harvard will play its first game of the season with Dartmouth at Hanover. Neither team has won a league contest as yet, and with both teams having been so-so this season, the victor is hard to predict. It can be pointed out, however, that the Indians are always hard to beat on their own ice.

In the individual scoring race, Dan Stuckey of Princeton and John LeBoutillier of Yale are tied for the top position with six points apiece. Both have proved to be excellent playmakers with four and five assists respectively. Roger Hazen, of Yale, with four goals, is the outstanding sharpshooter.

League Standing

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Princeton	3	0	0	16	12	6
Yale	1	1	1	9	7	3
Dartmouth	0	2	1	3	7	1
Harvard	0	2	0	7	9	0

Last Week's Results

Princeton 5, Harvard 4.
Yale 5, Dartmouth 2.

This Week's Schedule

Saturday — Harvard at Dartmouth; Princeton at Yale.

Individual Scoring

	G	Gls	Assts	Pts
Stuckey, Princeton	4	2	4	6
LeBoutillier, Yale	3	1	5	6
Duane, Harvard	2	3	2	5
G. Young, Princeton	4	3	1	4
Poole, Princeton	4	2	2	4
Hazen, Yale	3	4	0	4
W. Sloane, Princeton	4	1	2	3
Ayres, Harvard	2	1	2	3
Hulse, Harvard	2	2	1	3
D. Young, Princeton	4	1	1	2
Drake, Yale	3	1	1	2
Brown, Princeton	4	2	0	2
J. Sloane, Princeton	4	2	0	2
Mahon, Dartmouth	2	1	1	2
Kelley, Dartmouth	2	1	1	2
Pike, Yale	3	1	1	2
Paxon, Princeton	4	2	0	2

$5,000 Four-Ball Field Completed

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Feb. 20 (AP)—The field for the $5,000 international four-ball golf tournament, to be played March 2-5, over the Miami Biltmore course, was completed today with invitations to five additional players.

Latest to be invited were Johnny Farrell of Hollywood, Fla., and Willie MacFarlane of Miami Shores, both former national open champions; Leonard Dodson of Springfield, Mo.; Vic Ghezzi of Deal, N. J., and Jimmy Hines of New York.

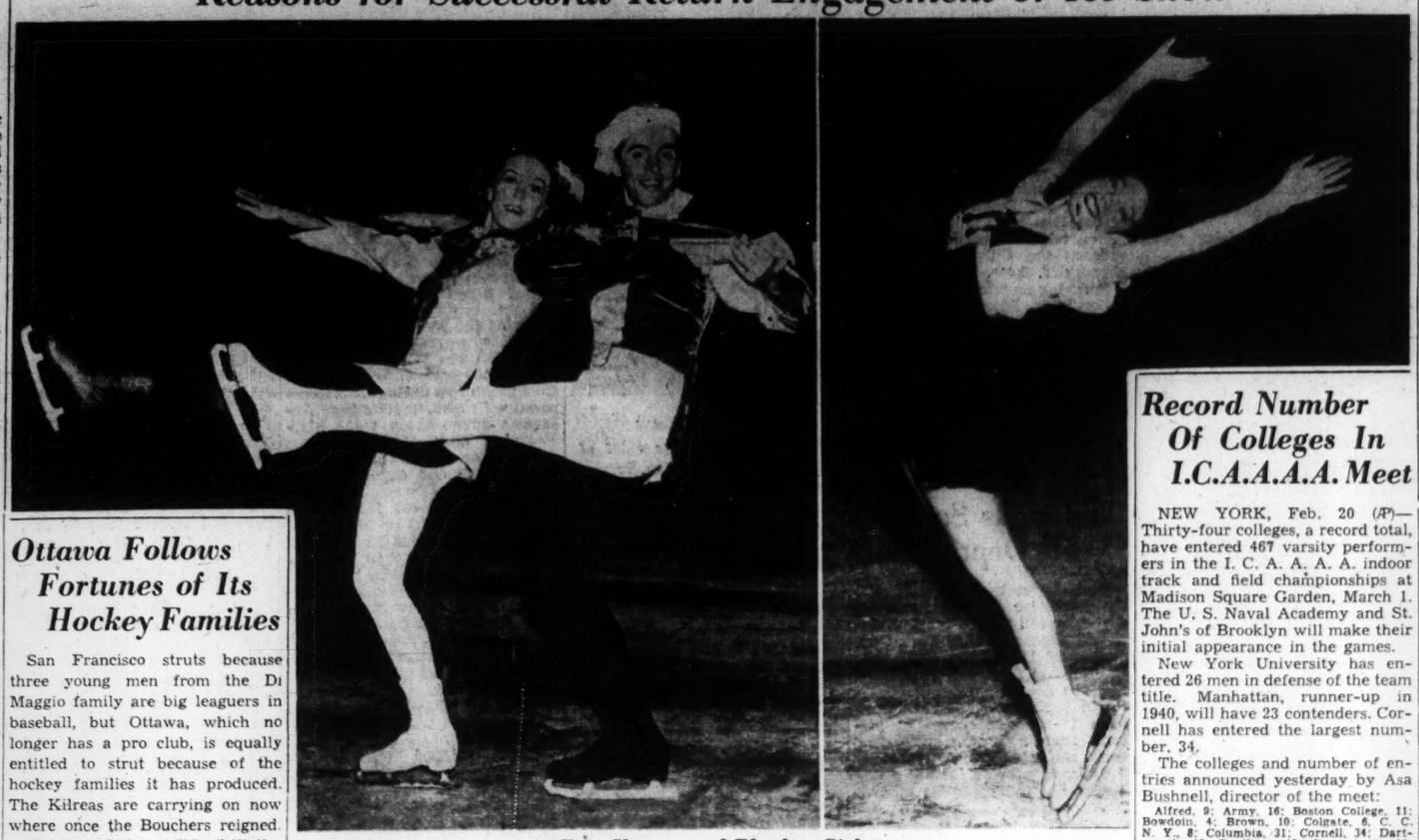
Frank Walsh of Rumson, N. J., Leo Walper of Washington and Willie Klein of Miami Beach were named alternates.

Sixteen two-man teams will compete in the elimination match play, best-ball tournament. Billy Burke of Cleveland and Craig Wood of Mamaroneck, N. Y., a dark horse team, won it last year.

The nation's top professionals, including open champion Lawson Little of San Francisco and P. G. A. title-holder Bryon Nelson of Reading, Pa., were invited previously. Martin Pose and Edouardo Blasi of Buenos Aires will provide an international flavor.

The players have not yet been paired into teams.

Reasons for Successful Return Engagement of Ice Show



Pair Skaters and Rhythm Girl

Robert Dench and partner, Rosemarie Stewart, famed pair skaters from London, England, who have toured the world in their act, are now a featured number in the Ice-Capades of 1941 appearing at the Boston Garden. Lois Dworshak (right) is a featured soloist who has developed rhythm on skates and adds individual variety to the ice show.

Ottawa Follows Fortunes of Its Hockey Families

San Francisco struts because three young men from the Di Maggio family are big leaguers in baseball, but Ottawa, which no longer has a pro club, is equally entitled to strut because of the hockey families it has produced. The Kilreas are carrying on now where once the Bouchers reigned.

The three Kilreas, "Hec," Wally, and Kenny, are currently plying their trade in the American Hockey League which embraces nine cities. "Hec," the oldest, and Kenny, the youngest of the three brothers, are attached to the same club, Indianapolis of the western section.

Wally, the middle member of the hockey family from Ottawa, does his stuff in behalf of the Hershey Bears, who likewise belong to the American League's western group. Wally is a middleman on the ice also, inasmuch as he centers for wingers Kirk and Mackie.

"Hec" broke into pro hockey with the Ottawa Senators of the National League back in 1925. Wally followed in 1929. Kenny broke in with Pittsburgh in 1938, a very good reason for his not breaking in with Ottawa being that Ottawa no longer had a pro club.

Just as Ottawa today closely follows the hockey fortunes of the Kilrea brothers, so, too, did it once keep close track of the Boucher boys. There was George Boucher, who played defense on the Ottawa Senators in the days when the Senators were giving the other clubs a lesson in the finer points of defense. There was Billy Boucher, a smart right winger with the Montreal Canadiens. And there was Frank Boucher, a great playmaker for the New York Rangers. Now Frank's nephew is playing for the Philly Ramblers. He is George's son.

The Cook hockey family, made up of Bill, "Bun" and "Bud," is at least as famous as any other set of hockey brothers but it hails from the western part of Canada rather than from Ottawa. Bill and "Bun" Cook are American League coaches today; "Bud" Cook plays center for Brother Bill at Cleveland.

Kawal's Hoopmen Create Greatest B. U. Sport Mark

The greatest coaching record in Boston University's sports history over a period of years has been made by Al Kawal, freshman Terrier hoop coach, whose yearling basketeers have won 54 games out of 67 played in six years.

This year's team shapes up as the greatest of all. Having gone through eight straight games without defeat, the yearlings swing back into action Saturday against the University of New Hampshire freshmen at Durham.

In their games to date, the Terriers have averaged 52 points a game, while limiting the opposition to an average of 29 points per game. The highlight of their campaign came when they whipped Babson, 83 to 17, to set up a new B. U. record for high scoring in one game.

John Cronin of Newton, who is Coach Kawal's handy man filling in at forward and guard, has the highest individual average of the group with a high of 15 points per game. Don Giles, a forward from Milton, has average 9.4 per game; while Frank Olivigni, a guard from Newton, is third with an average of 7.5 per game. Warren Langley of Natick, the center, is a fraction under 7 points per game; while Bill Madden of Attleboro, the other guard, has an average of 5.3 per game.

P. G. A. Golf July 7

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Tom Walsh, president of the Professional Golfers' Association, has announced that the 1941 P. G. A. championship tournament would be played July 7-13 over the Cherry Hills course in Denver, Colo.

Ice-Capades of 1941 Again Prove Popular With Public

The first ice show to attempt a return engagement to this city in the same season, the Ice-Capades of 1941 which opened last night for a four-day stay at the Boston Garden, proved that its producers were not mistaken in their estimate of the crowd-drawing popularity of the skating musical these days.

Over 8,500 people registered hearty approval of a show that had everything it takes to make up a banquet of good entertainment. From the exotic opening fantasy, "Arabian Nights," through all the varied "courses" to the grand finale, "Americana," with its patriotic theme and costumes, there was no let-down in the swift pace of the show.

The enthusiasm of the individual fluctuated, of course, with the different numbers, depending upon whether he preferred the superb figure skating technique of Robin Lee or the jitterbugging of Lois Dworshak, the lovely skating of graceful Belita, or the snappy tango of Pierre Benoit, the effective and beautifully costumed numbers of the ensemble or the capers of the comedy teams.

There seemed to be no division of opinion concerning the latter, however, with every comedy specialty on the program drawing rounds of applause for more. Eric Waite of the flexible legs apparently carried off the honors last night, his two appearances being all too brief for the chuckling audience. Al Surette and the team of Jackson and Lynam were also recalled again and again for more of the same.

For those who like skaters that skate, the graceful figures and remarkable spins of Belita were a delight. For those who prefer skaters who dance, there was Lois Dworshak in two piping hot specialties.

One of the most spectacular features of the show was the stunning number by Red McCarthy, who was gilded from top to toe as "A Chinese God." Adapting speed skating to an original ballet, he flashed over the ice at terrific speed with lightning jumps and figures, that had the breathless audience begging for more.

It may have been an "off" night for Vera Hruba, the Czechoslovakian champion, but her exhibition seemed to be more on the athletic side and to lack the effortless grace that one would expect in the "Candle Light" ballet which she presented.

The precision specialty of Robert Dench and Rosemarie Steward was a symphony of perfect timing, while the stunts of the diminutive Simpson sisters brought forth gasps of amazement at acrobatic maneuvers not usually attempted by a team of girls. Another skating pair, Cliff and Tona Thaell, presented "Chopin Waltzes."

For variety, there was the clown act of Joe Jackson, Jr., and the juggling of Serge Flash. And let it not be assumed that the skating numbers of the ensemble were anything incidental. They are one of the features of the show. Their intricate routines are perfectly executed, and the costumes stunning.

The show will continue through Saturday night, with a special matinee on the holiday, February 22.

Substitute Act Helps Ice Show

Few in the audience at the Ice-Capades last night knew that the girl team of Mary and Margaret Simpson were recruited two hours before the performance to replace McGowan and Mack. The sisters, teaching professionals at the Boston Arena, had not appeared as a professional team for a year.

When the call went out for a substitute act, Margaret was teaching at The Country Club in Brookline and Mary was instructing out in Walpole. Costumes and music were hastily arranged and the pair performed without a moment of rehearsal.

Still Flying

Buddy Foster

This handsome young athlete merely changed from one uniform to another last fall when he joined the Naval Air Corps as a Flying Cadet. Amateur hockey fans will remember him as he used to fly in the uniform of the Boston Olympics. Now Cadet Foster does all his flying in the air.

Jean Bauer Leads

NASSAU, Bahamas, Feb. 20 (AP)—Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., scored a 77 yesterday to lead a bunched field through the opening round of a three-day women's medal play golf tournament.

Marian Miley of Lexington, Ky., was in second place with a 78 and Mary Agnes Wall of Menominee, Mich., third with a 79.

Jane Crum of Orangeburg, S. C., and Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., scored 80's. Mrs. Vilas Norton of Golf., Ill., carded an 82; Mrs. Russell Mann of Milwaukee and Elizabeth Hicks of Pasadena, Calif., 83's; Mrs. T. Schluderberg of Baltimore 85, and Mrs. Charles Harbaugh of Cleveland 86.

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C.
Dartmouth	6	1	326	264	.857
Columbia	4	1	196	182	.800
Cornell	6	2	308	272	.750
Princeton	2	3	201	206	.400
Pennsylvania	2	4	219	278	.333
Harvard	1	4	147	180	.200
Yale	1	7	301	364	.125

Results Feb. 19
Dartmouth 51, Yale 50.
Princeton 40, Harvard 26.

Record Number Of Colleges In I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—Thirty-four colleges, a record total, have entered 467 varsity performers in the I. C. A. A. A. A. indoor track and field championships at Madison Square Garden, March 1. The U. S. Naval Academy and St. John's of Brooklyn will make their initial appearance in the games.

New York University has entered 26 men in defense of the team title. Manhattan, runner-up in 1940, will have 23 contenders. Cornell has entered the largest number, 34.

The colleges and number of entries announced yesterday by Asa Bushnell, director of the meet:

Alfred, 9; Army, 16; Boston College, 11; Bowdoin, 4; Brown, 10; Colgate, 6; C. C. N. Y., 8; Columbia, 31; Cornell, 34; Dartmouth, 19; Fordham, 19; Georgetown, 11; Harvard, 7; Holy Cross, 14; Lafayette, 1; Manhattan, 23; M. I. T., 6; Navy, 9; N. Y. U., 26; Northeastern, 7; Pennsylvania, 21; Penn State, 17; Pittsburgh, 15; Princeton, 31; Rhode Island, 13; Rutgers, 8; St. John's, 19; Syracuse, 18; Temple, 9; Tufts, 2; Virginia, 6; Wesleyan, 2; Williams, 7, and Yale, 28.

Huskies to Face Brown Runners In Providence Meet

Northeastern's varsity track team, which has an excellent chance of going through the season undefeated, will face a real test at Providence on Saturday when it meets Brown. Last year the Huskies scored a 38-36 victory over the Bears.

Ed Macfarland of Winthrop, who previously has concentrated on the dash and hurdles, probably will make his first start at 300 yards. His time trials this week have been excellent, and Coach Jerry Tatton expects him to be a dependable point winner for the rest of the season.

The Huskies' invasion will be built around the Carroll twins, Bob and Bill, of Belmont. They will run the 600, 1,000, and mile, but who will run which has not yet been determined. The boys will be tuning up for the Intercollegiate meet next week in New York.

Fran Corcoran heads the dash entries, while Dick Powers and Chet Bush will help Ed Macfarland in the hurdles. Mike Prohodsky, in the two mile, is also another probable point scorer.

Capt. Jake Wiren, who will compete in at least three events, heads the weight men. Charlies Knowles of Roxbury heads the shotput, and Ralph Huey and Joe Lavin and Jack Martis are the high pump standouts.

Goodwin Gets Out of Hole

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 20 (AP)—Three straight birdies pulled Tommy Goodwin of New York out of a hole yesterday and he went on to defeat Smiley Quick of West Palm Beach, 2 and 1, in the quarterfinals of the South Florida golf tournament.

In an All-West Palm Beach match, W. A. Pagan downed W. B. Merry, 3 and 2, for the right to meet Goodwin in the semifinals.

Briggs S. Cunningham of Green Farms, Conn., ousted R. H. Lansdell of Hackensack, N. J., 3 and 2, while T. L. Fitch of Bowling Green, Ky., defeated John Cushman of Palm Beach, 2 up.

'Pics Play Their Part In Defense

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Olympics may not be leading the Eastern Amateur Hockey League as far as games won and lost are concerned, but in one department today they stand head and shoulders above the other five teams in the circuit.

To date the local amateurs have contributed no less than three first-string players to Uncle Sam's defense forces, and the prospects are that two or more will be added to the list shortly. Taking 14 men—the number allowed to dress for any one game—as the first-string team, this means that more than one-third of the cream of the Olympics is, or soon will be, in uniform.

Foster Heads List

Heading the list of those who have gone is Donald "Buddy" Foster of Melrose, who was the first to go and who is now a Flying Cadet at the Naval Air Station in Pensacola, Fla. Second is Jim Feeley of Cambridge, who is a Flying Cadet in the Marine Air Corps at Pensacola. And third is Ray Fortin of Waterville, Maine, who is in training for the Army Air Corps at Fort Benning, Ga.

Those who are soon to go include Cliff Thompson of Stoneham, regular defenseman, and Danny Sullivan of St. Albans, Vt., first-line left wing. Thompson has already taken his physical examination, although it is quite certain he will finish out this season, while Sullivan is scheduled to have his examination within the next two weeks.

Have Passed Tests

These five boys are among the finest examples of American athletic youth today. Foster, Feeley, and Fortin can particularly be held up as models, for they have passed the rigid Air Corps examinations, and more than that, are continuing to pass them and stay in the service.

Foster and Feeley were both captains of the Dartmouth hockey team, and both graduated immediately into the ranks of the Senior Olympics. Buddy capped a grand college year on the ice by leading both the eastern intercollegiate scorers and the Quad League scorers. In both competitions he set new records, the former breaking the mark previously held by Paul Guibord by five points.

One-Man Gang

Fortin for three years was Colby College's one-man hockey gang. Small, but tough and wiry, Ray played nearly 50 of the 60 minutes of every game—at center ice. He came to the Olympics last fall and was set to play on a line with Frankie Spain and Gerry Desrosiers when he was told to report for duty. He managed to play one game before going.

Cliff Thompson is the only non-college athlete of the quintet, but he takes the laurels for being the most improved hockey player of the lot. In his first season at defense this year, the former left wing has accumulated enough lore from Ty Andersen to bring his play to the point where he and Ty are considered the most outstanding defense duo in the league.

Another Captain

Sullivan is another former Dartmouth leader, and he fully filled Foster's skates. He captained an undermanned Indian sextet to a creditable year last season, tied for the Quad League scoring crown, and generally was considered the outstanding American college hockey player of the year.

Reviewing the whole situation, the Olympics appear to be definitely the loser and Uncle Sam the gainer. All things considered, however, the Olympics were fortunate to have had these boys even for a short time.

As long as New England keeps producing boys of this caliber, the Olympics have no concern. For that matter, neither has America.

Wildcat Riflemen Coming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Feb. 20—The University of New Hampshire's most outstanding team, a rifle squad which has won 37 of its last 40 matches, travels to Boston tomorrow to meet the rifle men of Boston University.

Little heralded, this least-known team in Wildcat competition has not lost more than two matches in any one season since the opening of 1937 competition. Little do even the campus students realize that in that year of 1937 the sharpshooters won 10 of 11 starts, or that in 1938 and again in 1940 they captured nine out of 10.

It has been more than a year since the riflemen, whose team is sponsored by the Department of Military Science and Tactics, have met defeat. On Feb. 10, 1940 the University of Maine won a decision, 1638 to 1630. Seven matches were won by New Hampshire after that during the season. The streak was continued in the opening shoot of this year when the Wildcats downed Lowell Textile.

The 1941 schedule of the sharpshooters is divided into shoulder-to-shoulder matches and postal competition. In the latter each team shoots at home, forwarding to its opponent the score by mail.

Climax of the shoulder schedule is the three-day meet at New London, Conn., March 22 against Coast Guard and M. I. T. Other shoulder-to-shoulder matches will be against Lowell Textile, Feb. 28, Boston University, March 14; Northeastern, and Harvard, both dates pending.

For the first year, New Hampshire is competing under the banner of the New England Rifle League, a conference which embraces 14 teams. Champion of the league will receive a plaque at the end of the season and members of the team will be awarded medals.

Lieut. Lehman C. Hutchins of the Military Department, who is coaching the squad for the first time, today named seven men as the leaders in his squad. At the top of the list is Frank Openshaw, team captain. Last season the Manchester youth averaged 98.6 in 10 matches shooting from the prone position. Twice he shot perfect scores.

Others in near top spots are Webster Coombs of Whitefield, Robert Johnson of Newmarket, Charles Martin of Andover, Mass.; William Oakman of West Swanzey, Gregory Pederzani of Nashua, and Warner Wayne of Durham.

Dartmouth Coach

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20 (AP)—Dick Cassiano of Albany, former University of Pittsburgh football player, will become assistant backfield coach under Tuss McLaughry at Dartmouth College next fall, the Times-Union said today.

U. of Arkansas Team Has Eye on National Collegiate Basketball Championship

Razorbacks Appear Certain To Win Southwest Crown

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—The University of Arkansas basketball team has its eyes on the national collegiate basketball championship this week as the Porkers, with eight consecutive Southwest Conference victories behind them, prepared for their next victim, lowly Texas Christian University.

There was little doubt in Conference circles this week that the Razorbacks will win the Conference championship after the tall Arkansas cagers setback Rice Institute in two games. Rice is considered the Conference's second best team. The Razorbacks won both games handily, 66 to 41 and 48 to 43.

Marks to Shoot At

Several new scoring marks may be established when the Razorbacks take on the Horned Frogs Friday and Saturday nights in Fort Worth. Texas Christian, the weakest of the Conference fives, lost its first seven games. So powerful is the Arkansas five, Southwest Conference critics would not be surprised to see the Porkers roll up 70 or 80 points against the Frogs, with Johnny Adams, leading Southwest individual scorer, who has made 121 points in eight games, having a good chance to better the Southwest Conference scoring record for one game. The mark is 35 points.

After the Texas Christian series, Arkansas will wind up its Conference competition with a two-game series with Southern Methodist Feb. 28 and March 1.

The Porkers will make their bid for the No. 1 spot in national circles when they play in the N. C. A. A. elimination tournament in Kansas City in March.

* * *

Jimmy Kitts, former Rice Institute coach who last week was appointed head football mentor at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, will take over his new job March 1 with the well wishes of his many friends in Southwest sports circles.

Kitts piloted the Rice Owls to their only Southwest football championships in 1934 and 1937, but was relieved last year after his 1939 team failed to come up to expectations.

He is a former football, basketball and baseball star at Southern Methodist. His first coaching job was at Dallas University, a small school that attempted to establish a name for itself a decade ago by putting colorful football teams on the field. Soon after he was named coach at Athens, Texas, High School.

He established a record as a high school basketball coach that has never been equaled in Texas. His cage teams won the national basketball championship twice in succession and the state championship four times.

He was lured to Rice to coach basketball in 1934, but also took over the football duties.

* * *

Short notes: All teams except Texas A. & M. and Arkansas are now in the midst of spring football training. Texas, 1941 favorite, had its first training game Saturday, the first team defeating the third team, 42-to-6, with Jack Crain and Pete Layden running wild. . . . The Texas League baseball teams begin training March 10. All of the teams will train in the Southwest. Four teams will train at home. Fort Worth will go to Brownsville in the Texas Rio Grande Valley, Oklahoma City will be at Atlanta, Texas, and Tulsa will train at nearby Marshall, Texas.

Conference Training March 1

Because the St. Louis Browns and the Boston Bees will use the two best training diamonds in San Antonio for practice, San Antonio will go to San Benito to keep company with Fort Worth in the Rio Grande Valley. . . . Southwest Conference baseball training begins March 1 with the University of Texas as usual the favorite. . . . Will Mullenweg, blocking back, and Ray Pope, center, were elected honorary co-captains of the 1940 Southern Methodist University football team, co-champions of the Conference, at a banquet in Dallas last week honoring members of the Pony team. . . . The most interesting sidelight of the affair was the appearance of Asistant Coach Roswell Higginbotham in full dress. It developed that his boss, Head Coach Madison Bell, had told him to wear his dress clothes, and Higginbotham took his seriously.

David Thayer, letterman center of the University of Texas football team, will be lost to the 1941 squad. He has told friends he will leave school soon to join the air corps. That will leave Coach Dana X. Bible with only one experienced center, Co-Captain Red Goodwin. . . . At Texas A. & M. 10 members of the great 1940 football team may be called up for active duty in the army after they graduate this spring. One of the 10 is John Kimbrough, all-America fullback who has been signed by the New York Yankees, professional football team. . . . Track training at Southern Methodist began last week with Coach John L. Brooks building his squad around Kenneth Dealey, 440-run man, and Fletcher Gibson, distance runner. They are captains of the track team.

J. H.

Dixie Amateur Golf

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 20 (AP)—Frank Allan of Pittston, Pa., who set a course record of 67 Tuesday, came from behind to defeat his brother, Don, 1-up yesterday, in the Dixie amateur golf tournament's opening round.

Medalist Earl Christiansen of Miami and Frank Strafaci of Brooklyn, last year's winner, coasted along. Christiansen beat George Edmondson of Tampa, 5 and 3, while Strafaci, former national public links champion, eliminated J. P. Monohan of Boston, 5 and 4.

Other results:

Arnold Minkley, Chicago, defeated Budd Post, Coral Gables, Fla., 2 and 1; George Coleman, Miami Beach, defeated Andy Augaites, Dayton, Ohio, 4 and 2; Dick Ciuci, New York, defeated Herbert Durham Jr., Shreveport, La., 3 and 2; Jimmy Frisini, Springfield, Ill., defeated Carling Dinkler Jr., Atlanta, 1 up; George Harris, Durham, N. C., defeated Ralph Hines, Miami, 6 and 5.

"Mr." Caddie Now

FRANKFORT, Ky., (AP)—Golf caddies have assumed a new dignity. The State Industrial Relations Department holds they are not employees. Instead, it soberly reports, they should be classified as—private contractors.

St. Louis Browns Take Frank Grube To Training Camp

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19 (AP)—The Browns have announced the signing of three more players and said they would take Frank Grube, former Giant and White Sox catcher, to training camp as a free agent.

Grube, who played with Toledo of the American Association for a time last season, will be given a tryout in competition with the club's regular catchers—Joe Grace and Bob Swift.

The three men who autographed contracts were pitchers Denny Galehouse, purchased from the Boston Red Sox this winter; Emil Bildilli, who won two and lost four last season; and outfielder Chet Laabs, who hit .271 in 1940.

Meantime, the St. Louis Cardinals reported the signing of three pitchers. They were Ira Hutchinson, who came up last season from Montreal; Ernest White, who joined the Cards late last year from Columbus, and Elwin Roe, with Rochester in 1940.

Wrisley, Miss Shaw Win at Lake Placid

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 20 (AP)—Curly-haired Ray Wrisley, St. Lawrence University sophomore, opened the Lake Placid Club's annual invitation ski tournament yesterday with a smashing victory in the slalom.

Turning in a near-perfect performance over the difficult Rimrock Trail down Mount Jo, Wrisley took every flush and gate with ease. He covered the distance in 2:37, nineteen seconds faster than William Hovey, Jr., Lake Placid schoolboy, who finished second.

Marilyn Shaw, Stowe, Vt., national woman's combined champion, won the women's slalom in the opening event of the fifth annual competition for the Kate Smith Trophy.

Miss Shaw also was far ahead of her nearest rival. She covered the shorter flag-marked course in 1:16, while his sister, Barbara, finished in 1:37 for second place. Third went to Phillipa Patey, Newtonville, Mass. Helen Rotch, Middlebury, Vt., won the Class B event.

The downhill race will be run today on the Whiteface Mt. trail.

Maranville Feted

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., (AP) — Walter (Rabbit) Maranville, who started his illustrious baseball career on the Springfield sandlots, was feted by 650 of his admirers when he returned to his native city to assume the managership of its Eastern League team.

Among those who lauded the beloved little shortstop were Johnny Evers, his teammate on the 1914 championship Boston Braves, and such Eastern League personages as President Tommy Richardson, Jack Onslow, manager of the Hartford club, and Phil Page, manager of the Binghamton club.

Ontario Hockey Association Senior Play-Offs

Hamilton 4, St. Catharines 1.
(Hamilton leads best-of-seven semi-final two games to one.)

Ontario Hockey Association Senior A Play-Offs

Toronto Marlboros 2, Niagara Falls 1.
(Marlboros win quarter-final series, two games to one).

College Track

By the Associated Press

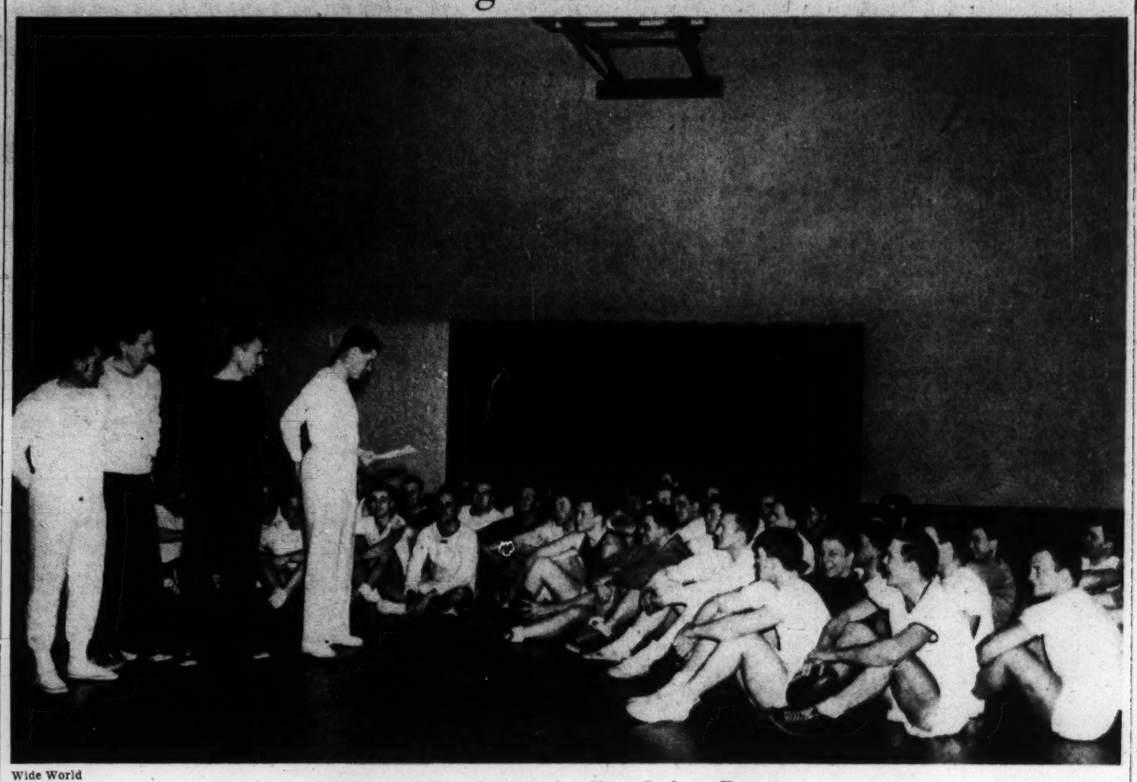
Princeton 52, Pennsylvania 45, Columbia 20.
Nebraska 77, Kansas State 27.
Bowdoin Freshmen 70, Bates Freshmen 38.

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Haverford 21, Univ. Maryland 11.

Meeting the New Coach



Wide World

Yale Gridders Report for First Indoor Practice

NEW HAVEN—Coaches E. E. Howell, Reggie Root, Ivy Winson and Head Coach Spike Nelson, left to right, giving instructions to football candidates at the Yale gymnasium. The players appear in all manner of costumes.

Stanford Great May Steal Show In Court Tests

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 20 (AP)—Angelo (Hank) Luisetti, slender Italian basketball star from California, threatens to turn the National A. A. U. tournament next month into a one-man show.

This will be Luisetti's first appearance in cagedom's World Series, and the way Denver fans have been talking about him he'll be the biggest gate attraction since the tournament first came here in 1935.

Has Everything

The meet has produced some surprising teams in the past, but it never has had a glamour boy.

Luisetti has everything to make him good box office.

He was a star at Stanford, scoring 1,596 points for the Cardinals. He made a movie for $7,500, then left Hollywood to work for a San Francisco oil company. Last December the A. A. U. at its national convention here restored his amateur status and that's a benison the amateur body rarely extends to an athlete incurring its displeasure.

One official said this action "means an extra $2,000 for the tournament."

Since then Luisetti, playing for the San Francisco Olympic Club, proved the long layoff didn't steal his cunning. He scored 26 points against his old school and 24 against St. Mary's.

Refused $2,500

The Olympic Club is reported to have refused a $2,500 guarantee to send the team to Honolulu because the dates conflicted with the national meet March 15 to 22.

Luisetti's outfit isn't the only California team that may break the grip Missouri Valley A. A. U. League teams have held on the national title for 15 years. Several Pacific Coast A. A. U. League clubs should be stout challengers for the championship the Phillips aggregation from Oklahoma will defend.

It may be California's year—and Luisetti's.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 19

Army 44, West Virginia 37.
Navy 43, Pennsylvania 34.
Penn State 45, Georgetown 38.
Dartmouth 51, Yale 50.
Princeton 40, Harvard 26.
New York 41, Fordham 35.
Auburn 35, Howard 21.
Baylor 52, Texas 48.
Loyola (Chicago) 38, Villanova 32.
Long Island 24, Michigan State 23.
St. John's (NY), St. Joseph's (Pa) 37.
Duquesne 38, Waynesburg 29.
Rutgers 50, Maryland 45.
Simpson 38, Parsons 28.
Culver-Stockton 37, Westminster (Mo) 25.
St. Vincent's 41, Mt. St. Mary's (Md) 33.
Drew 45, Rutgers Pharmacy 24.
Union (Ky) 34, Maryville (Tenn) 26.
Connecticut 57, Massachusetts State 37.
Upper Iowa 57, Western Union 41.
Defiance 52, Bluffton 44.
Ohio Wesleyan 50, Denison 46.
Mount Union 67, Oberlin 30.
Indiana State 39, Valparaiso 27
St. Norbert 36, Carroll 35.
Mississippi State 33, Mississippi 20.
Louisiana Tech 54, Centenary 44.
Northern (Mich) State 61, Detroit Tech 50.
North Central (Ill) 85, Illinois Tech 28.
West Liberty 45, Shepherd Tchrs 36.
Bradley Tech 49, Illinois Wesleyan 31.
Pittsburg (Kan) Tchrs 51, Springfield (Mo) Tchrs 38.
Texas A. and I. 38, Daniel Baker 37.
New Mexico State 61, Arizona State (Tempe) 26.
Brown 34, Amherst 31.
Westminster (Pa) 49, Youngstown 48.
Concord 50, Glenville 48.
Center 44, Louisville 29.
McPherson 34, College of Emporia 33 (overtime).
Northeastern (Okla) State 36, Oklahoma City 34.
Muhlenberg 39, Lafayette 31.
West Chester Tchrs 45, Delaware 44.
Maine 53, New Hampshire 52.
East Carolina Tchrs 60, Norfolk College of William and Mary 43.
Emory and Henry 57, Lynchburg College 34.
Union 45, Williams 40.
Becker 59, Providence 56.
Clark 45, Assumption 40.
Syracuse 44, Niagara 35.
Loyola (South) 46, Spring Hill 31

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	30	7	11	135	86	51
Toronto	23	10	4	107	72	50
Detroit	15	12	10	82	74	40
Rangers	14	15	8	107	100	36
Chicago	14	18	5	93	104	34
Montreal	12	21	6	97	117	30
Americans	5	30	9	76	134	25

Joe Medwick's Changed Attitude Helps Dodgers

HAVANA, Feb. 20 (AP)—The change that has come over Joe Medwick in 12 months is one of the most interesting and significant features of the Brooklyn Dodgers training camp. It is something to be pointed out and marveled at, like the artillery-scarred hotel in which the team is quartered and the city's bus drivers.

Medwick, for one of the few times in his slugging career, neither is holding out for more money nor sulking over his salary. Instead of offering to punch photographers as he was just a year ago, he is whooping it up and grinning all over Tropical Stadium for two hot hours every day and whipping himself into condition.

Great Hitter

Medwick is happy and contented, and that is going to be powerfully important to the Dodgers in their drive to overcome Cincinnati in the National League. He was a great hitter even when he was dissatisfied at St. Louis, and if he can come back to thump the ball at about .330 in the clean-up spot for the Dodgers, they will be very tough. In fact, the club's chances depend primarily on his doing just that.

Joe says he has recovered completely from the terrible beaning he suffered last season, and he looks it. He is meeting the ball squarely in batting practice. He shows no symptoms of shyness at the plate, even though some of the Brooklyn pitchers already are cutting loose with more speed than control.

Gives Up Golf

To show how serious he feels about coming back and repaying President Larry MacPhail with a pennant, Joe has consented to give up golf completely until the end of the campaign. That means something to Medwick, for he is a golf fan and has been known to get in 36 holes on a day when his club was playing a night game. He is the only player whom Manager Leo Durocher has asked to store his sticks for the duration.

Perhaps Medwick's example has helped to make the Dodgers one of the most cheerfully confident outfits in my experience. They're not silently and dignifiedly cocksure like the Yankees were in their last great streak, but from Durocher on down they'll tell you they're a good team and explain why they should beat the reds.

Mungo Looks Good

For instance, Van Lingle Mungo, who has been virtually a useless pitcher since 1937, appears to be back with a good arm again and is talking about winning 25 games. He is throwing hard, with a smooth follow-through that has Durocher more than faintly hopeful.

"All I'll need to do is hold the other side to five runs a game and I can't miss," Mungo declared. "We've got a bunch now that can hit."

The infield—from left to right—of Cookie Lavagetto, Peewee Reese, Pete Coscarart, and Dolph Camilli, was sitting on a single lobby sofa, fanning: "I think Cincinnati is going to miss Billy Myers at shortstop more than they think," said Camilli. "Eddie Joost did all right in the World Series, but he looks a little frail to play a whole season."

"Another thing," offered Lavagetto. "Those fellows have gone through two full years without a serious injury to a regular, except right before the series when they already had the flag won. Everything has happened to us. It's due to be about their turn."

MacPhail finally got his batting cage erected, with the assistance of a Cornell engineer. It's so big that someone said Babe Herman could have played right field in it.

Terry Stresses Bunts in Miami Camp of Giants

MIAMI, Feb. 20 (AP)—The New York Giants were given a long drill in bunting yesterday and then played a seven-inning intra-squad game with Manager Bill Terry pitching for both teams and Al Schacht umpiring. The Hubbells beat the Schumachers, 11 to 5. Johnny Wittig slapped two homers over the short left field fence and Paul Dean got one.

Terry said, "I have the worst bunch of bunters in the National League and we have lost plenty of games because of that. But my pitchers will learn to bunt before opening day if I have to drill them all night."

Terry also disclosed that outfielder Frank Demaree, who is unsigned, was on his way to camp, and said, "There's only a few dollars difference between us."

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Michigan 51, Wayne 33.
Pennsylvania 42, Penn State 33.
Dartmouth 45, Amherst 30.
North Carolina 53, Duke 21.
Univ. of Delaware 59, Temple 16.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Hamilton College 3, Clinton Hockey Club 7.
Boston University 7, Bowdoin 3.

Oscar Vitt Has Last Word With Cleveland Club

CHICAGO (AP)—If, as they say, money talks, Oscar Vitt had the last word in his row with the Cleveland ball club—by proxy.

The last word, exactly $2,500 worth, was delivered in behalf of Ol' Oz by Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis, who ruled favorably on Vitt's salary claim against the club which dismissed him late last October.

Vitt, now manager of Portland in the Pacific Coast League, was paid $15,000 for the 1940 season, a hectic one marked by a rebellion of players against him, differences with the Indian front office and a stretch drive which saw Detroit beat out Cleveland for the American League pennant. When Cleveland declined his demand for $2,500 bonus, he took his case to Landis.

The Commissioner's secretary, Leslie O'Connor, said he received the Vitt ruling from Florida, where the Commissioner is vacationing. A check for $2,500 was received from the Cleveland club a few days ago and forwarded to Vitt, O'Connor said. At Cleveland, President Alva Bradley of the Indians said: "Landis said we owed the bill and we paid it."

Vitt, whose job as Cleveland manager went to Roger Peckinpaugh, had a contract for a $2,500 bonus for every 100,000 customers above the 600,000 mark. Bradley said they agreed in mid-season that if the figure were between 600,000 and 700,000 Vitt would receive the $2,500 anyhow. Since attendance was above 700,000, the club paid Vitt one $2,500, but balked at giving him another one of $2,500.

"I wanted to keep him happy," said Bradley. "I had no intention of giving him a bonus for 600,000 and another for 700,000."

Ontario Bonspiel

TORONTO, Feb. 20 (AP)—United States fours had only middling fortune in yesterday's play of the Ontario Bonspiel here. Rinks from Detroit, Brookline, Mass., and Milwaukee recorded three victories against six defeats.

R. P. Hallowell's Brookline rink took an extra end to defeat James Govan's Toronto 12-11 in the North American Life Trophy competition.

Dr. E. C. Watson's Detroit four won 8-7 over Stoufville, Ontario, in the Birks-Ellis-Ryrie Trophy first round. Ward Peck's Detroit crew downed G. A. Lucas, Lindsay, Ontario, 14-9 in the consolation O'Keefe's Trophy.

Combs Likes Reds

RICHMOND, Ky. (AP)—As Earle Combs sees it, the Cincinnati Reds will win the National League pennant again this year, but the Detroit Tigers won't repeat in the American League.

Said the New York Yankee coach and former outfielder as he prepared to leave for St. Petersburg, Fla., the Yankee training camp:

"I don't know whether the Yankees can win the pennant or not; too much depends on how the youngsters show up. I do know one thing—the Tigers won't win it."

Hockey at a Glance

Results Feb. 19

By the Associated Press

American League
Hershey 1, Indianapolis 0.
Philadelphia 3, New Haven 1.
Pittsburgh 4, Cleveland 2.

American Association
Minneapolis 7, St. Louis 3.
Omaha 3, St. Paul 2 (third overtime period).

Schedule Feb. 20

National League
Montreal at Toronto.
Chicago at New York Americans.

American League
Buffalo at Providence.

American Association
Kansas City at Tulsa.

Cashing In on Football

Wide World

College Star Signs Pro Contract

NEW YORK—John Kimbrough, All-America fullback for the Texas Aggies last fall, as he signed a one-year contract to play professional football with the New York Yankees of the American League. The contract is for $37,500. At the left is Douglas G. Herts, president of the Yankees. Photo taken in Yankees' office.

Wisconsin Appears Set To Be Called Champions

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Two free throws stood between Wisconsin and victory when the gun sounded to end the game Monday night with Purdue. Both throws must be successful if Purdue was to continue, in overtime, its efforts to dethrone Wisconsin. Bob Blemker, Purdue guard who previously had sunk three consecutive free throws, stepped up to the line, threw, and away went victory for the Boilermakers as the ball failed to go in the basket. Wisconsin has now won eight straight games to hold the lead in the Big Ten race.

Just as the boys thought they had the Badgers tied up by guarding Gene Englund closely, they discovered there was another Cardinal player that had to be watched just as closely. John Kotz, who plays a forward, has been just the player Coach Bud Foster has been looking for, in that he has taken over the scoring when the opponents stopped Gene. Against Purdue he scored six baskets and three free throws, while Englund scored five baskets and seven free throws. The latter is evidence of how closely the Boilermakers were guarding Wisconsin's lanky center.

Meets Indiana Next

Next Monday evening Indiana is host to the Badgers, and with that game will go the championship of the Big Ten basketball season, so far as Wisconsin is concerned. Should the Hoosiers be the victors they would have to hurdle the Purdue game on March 1, and that is just about the most difficult obstacle that could possibly be put in their way. Indiana is going along right now without the benefit of a scoring ace, and with such a handicap against two aces on the Wisconsin team the game next Monday should see the Badgers emerge as the winners. They will then have only an in-and-out Minnesota team to overcome before they could be called the champions.

We do not mean to belittle the efforts of the boys from the north woods in their effort against Wisconsin, for we realize they are now in third position in the race. What we do mean is that when there is a title at stake and the heat is turned on the boys from Wisconsin with two scoring aces will make the greater number of baskets, which is what they count in this game.

* * *

The lead in individual scoring has been changing considerably between Gene Englund and Dick Fisher in the last few weeks. Monday Wisconsin's center Gene Englund added a total of 17 points, while Ohio's star forward Fisher was garnering only 4 baskets for a total of 8 points. Englund now has a total of 120 points for the season, Joe Stampf of Chicago has a total of 118 points, and Fisher has a total of 116 to land in third place.

Close Race in Scoring

This appears to be a pretty hot race for the lead in the individual scoring column, and one of the most unusual and interesting phases of it is the position of Joe Stampf, the captain of the last-place University of Chicago team. This young man turns up every time his team plays with one of the high scores of the evening no matter the team his alma mater plays. In the eight games his team has played he has an average point total of just under 15 points per game. Quite a record for a fellow with as little help as Coach Norgren has been able to give him. Since he is the only man on the Chicago team that really has to be watched, his opponents concentrate on him and still he is within two points of the leader. It's a downright remarkable record. His principal opponents have one less game to compete in before the close of the season, so please don't be a bit surprised if Joe should turn up with the highest individual scoring record. That would really be something for a young man to write home about.

* * *

In the Big Six basketball race it looks now as though that team from Kansas is going to stay in the lead to bring the championship back once more to a familiar spot. At the beginning of the season the coaches of Kansas and Oklahoma were each conceding the title to the other, and now that the two teams are one, two in the race we figure they must have known what they were about at the beginning of the season. Monday night the Jayhawks played the Oklahoma Aggies at Stillwater, Okla., and came out second best, losing by the score of 26 to 30. The Big Six will have to look to their laurels, for twice already this season the Aggies have won over the University of Oklahoma.

* * *

That Nebraska track team was certainly surprising in the annual relay carnival put on by the University of Illinois last Saturday in Champaign. Four individual first places went to the boys from Nebraska and in each case they really earned them. Out of a team of nine boys, six of them came away with medals, which is a pretty fine record for any team, big or little.

E. F.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts
Baltimore	30	15	5	65
Washington	29	13	6	64
Atlantic city	23	23	4	50
Boston	19	24	4	42
River Vale	20	27	4	44
New York	15	34	0	30

Walker Cup Series

Baltimore	3	2	0	6
River Vale	2	1	0	4
New York	2	2	0	4
Atlantic City	2	3	0	4
Boston	1	1	0	2
Washington	1	2	0	2

Results Feb. 19

Baltimore 5, New York 2
River Vale 8, All-Stars 6 (Exhibition)

College Squash

By the Associated Press

Yale 5, Wesleyan 0
Yale Jayvees 5, Wesleyan Jayvees 0

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	450,000
Previous day's sales	465,430
1941 volume to date	19,709,835
1940 volume to date	24,698,140

Stock Leaders Up Fractions To 3 Points

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP) — Stocks, led by industrials and rails, pulled into rallying territory today for gains of fractions to more than 3 points.

It looked at the start as though it would be a relatively fast session but activity soon began to taper and, near the final hour, the list reverted to a crawl. Prices were well under the best in many cases. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 450,000 shares.

Reports Congress was contemplating easing the excess profits tax burden for corporations were credited with inspiring part of the early bidding. Assurances of defense authorities the labor situation was well in hand also apparently propped sentiment to a degree. Many, in addition, felt the long market slide to around the lows of last June called for a technical revival. The European war and Far Eastern rumblings remained as a buying restraint, it was suggested.

Among favored stocks were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Crucible Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Anaconda, U. S. Rubber, du Pont, Westinghouse, Union Carbide, Coca-Cola, American Telephone and Eastman Kodak.

In the curb upward leanings were exhibited by Aluminum of America, Jones & Laughlin, American Cyanamid "B," Brewster Aero, Todd Shipyards and Montgomery Ward "A."

Rails Lead Bond Rise

Railroad issues were in the forefront of a fairly broad advance in today's bond market.

Going into the final hour gains ranged from major fractions to around 2 points with some special issues directly affected by news developments adding more.

A better feeling was evident in speculative and investment quarters over the technical position of the market following a prolonged drift to lower levels under selling inspired by war tension and there were several favorable news developments having a direct bearing upon bonds, especially in the rail group.

Action of Baltimore & Ohio directors in applying $12,909,832 out of 1940 earnings to payment of interest on several of its bonds that have been placed on a contingent basis brought prompt response with rises of 1 to 4 points in several B. & O. issues.

Others ahead moderately included Lehigh Valley 4½s and 5s, Great Northern 4½s, International Telephone 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Erie 5s and Alleghany 5s.

Foreign bonds exhibited mild recovery tendencies, especially some Latin-American issues.

Freight Carloadings Up 1.5 P. C. in Week; 18.6 P. C. Above '40

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 721,176 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Feb. 15.

This was an increase of 10,980 cars, or 1.5 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 112,939, or 18.6 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 144,531 or 25.1 per cent, compared with 1939.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This week	Incr. over—Last week	Yr. ago
Miscellaneous freight	308,157	5,402	67,650
Less-than-carlot merchandise	153,049	†275	10,062
Coal	152,908	3,514	20,503
Grain & grain prds	29,297	567	†1,600
Livestock	10,720	420	†363
Forest products	39,328	816	8,796
Ore	13,478	660	3,057
Coke	14,239	†134	4,234

†Decrease.

British Bonds Rise In London Market

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP)—A general markup in all classes of British Government obligations enlivened today's stock market and imparted a generally improved tone to most sections of it.

There was also a better demand for Indian bonds which made for some improvement.

Kaffirs attracted support early in the session and scored all-round improvement and there was sufficient demand for oil shares to place that group in the higher brackets.

Industrials were, for the most part, inclined to inactivity and narrow price changes were the rule in this group at the close.

Profit taking continued in the home rails and brought lower prices to most of the active issues. Great Western common ended around 1¼ points lower.

Bank of England

LONDON (AP)—The fifth increase in bullion in as many weeks raised gold holdings of the Bank of England to £1,520,000, highest amount since last July, the bank's weekly statement disclosed. Te detailed statement follows (in thousands of pounds): circulation 601,477, decrease 555; bullion 1,520, increase 137; reserve 20,044, increase 693; public deposits 21,751, increase 7,816; private deposits 155,842, decrease 6,962; government securities 152,138; decrease 2,745; other securities 23,458, decrease 71. Ratio of reserve to liabilities 16.0 per cent compared with 15.4 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

Reichsbank Statement

BERLIN (AP)—The Reichsbank statement as of Feb. 15, compared with that of Jan. 31, showed (in thousands of reichsmarks): Gold and foreign exchange 77,925, increase 472; bills of exchange and checks 14,136,-91, decrease 366,316; securities 24,567, decrease 2,975; other assets 1,361,886, decrease 66,530; circulation 13,374,938, decrease 418,729; sight deposits 1,891,843, increase 185,994; reserve ratio 0.59 per cent; bank rate 3½ per cent.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	47½	Abbott (1.60a)	5	47¼	46½	46½	−1
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	2	45	45	45	
7⅝	5⅝	Adams Ex (.40e)	2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	Feb17
22¾	20	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19½	19½	19½	− ¼
15⅞	14	Addressog (1)	9	14¾	14½	14¾	Feb19
42½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	4	38¼	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	½	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	
5	4¾	Alaska Jun (⅓)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¼	8⅞	Alleg pf xw	5	8⅞	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	8	7⅜	8	+ ⅛
21⅜	16	Alleghany pr pf	2	17½	17	17½	+ ¼
25⅜	19¾	Alleg Lud (1⅓e)	5	20⅞	20	20⅝	+ ⅝
11¼	9⅛	Allen Ind (1⅓e)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
165	144⅞	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	3	145	145	145	+ ⅛
11⅛	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Feb19
13¾	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	1	12½	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅜	Allied Stores	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
80	74⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	77½	77	77	Feb11
37	28½	Allis-Ch (1⅓e)	13	29⅛	28	29	+ ⅜
17¾	15⅞	Alpha Cem (¼g)	5	16	15⅜	15⅞	Feb19
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	Feb19
15¼	12	Amal Leath pf	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb10
50⅜	44	Amerada Cp (2)	3	45	44½	44½	− ¼
17¾	14½	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	4	15¼	14⅜	15¼	+ ⅜
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	9	42½	41½	41⅞	+1⅜
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note	2	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅜	Am Bosch	4	6¼	5½	6¼	+ ⅜
38	33	Am Br S (1.60)	5	34	33	33	Feb18
19¼	11¼	Am Cable & R	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	
95¾	82	Am Can (4)	6	85	84	84⅜	+1½
185	179	Am Can pf (7)	1	179½	179½	179½	
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	4	25¼	24⅝	24¾	+ ⅜
66¼	56	Am Car & F pf	1	57⅜	57¾	57¾	+ ⅜
23½	18⅝	Am Ch&C (.40g)	3	19¼	19¼	19½	+ ⅜
115	107¾	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	Feb14
121	109	Am Chicle (4a)	4	110	110	110	+1
8¾	8	Am Coltype ⅛e	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅜	Am Comm Al	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
10⅝	9½	Am Crys S (1¼g)	27	10⅛	9½	10⅛	+1
2⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	3¾	Am European	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Feb 6
1⅞	1⅛	Am & For Pow	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb19
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	*1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
22	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	*6	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	2½	Am & F P 2 pf	8	2⅝	2½	2½	
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (1a)	1	31½	31½	31½	+1
4¼	2¼	Am Hide & Lea	8	3¼	3¼	3¼	
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	2	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	− ⅛
1¾	1⅝	Am Ice	2	1½	1½	1½	− ⅛
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
4¼	3⅝	Am Internat'l	7	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
13¼	12¾	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	Feb19
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Feb19
17⅛	12	Am Locomotive	9	13	13	13	+ ⅞
94⅜	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	2	81	81	81	Feb18
13¾	12	Am M & F (.34g)	5	12¼	12	12	Feb19
3	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ½
3¼	2⅛	Am Power & Lt	6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
46¾	39	AmP&L$6pf17⅛k	13	40	39⅝	40	+ ¼
39	32½	APL $5pf (1.56k)	6	33¼	32¼	33⅛	+ ⅜
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.40e)	9	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (¾e)	17	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
7	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
8¾	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb19
45¼	37⅞	Am Sm&R (½g)	15	40	38⅝	39⅛	+1¼
154	142	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	143	143	143	+1
54	50	Am Snuff (3a)	2	50⅛	50	50⅛	+ ⅛
28½	21	Am Stl F (¾g)	6	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+1⅛
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅜
13½	11⅞	Am Stove (.30g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Feb14
15⅞	13	Am Sug R (⅜g)	3	14½	13⅝	14½	+1⅜
88	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	83½	83½	83½	+1⅜
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb19
168¾	156¾	Am T & T (9)	14	157¾	156¾	157¼	+ ⅜
73½	68	Am Tobacco (5)	6	68½	68¼	68¼	+ ¼
74½	67¾	Am Tob B (3)	8	69½	69¼	69½	+1¼
159	150	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Feb17
7¼	5	Am Type Fdrs	7	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	5	Am Water Wks	4	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
99⅛	90	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	90	90	90	Feb17
8⅜	6¾	Am Woolen	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅜
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	2	53	52¼	53	+1⅛
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	12	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
54	51¾	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 4
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (2e)	58	23¾	22¾	23¾	+1⅛
14¼	12¾	Anchor H (.80e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Feb19
12½	9½	Andes Cop (1e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅜
2½	1⅝	A P W Paper	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
30	28½	Arch-DM (.35g)	2	27	26	26	−2⅜
111⅜	110	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	Feb14
5½	4½	Armour Ill	8	4⅝	4½	4½	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	1	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	+13⁄₁₆
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	28¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	4	30	29¼	30	+ ¾
8⅞	7¼	Arnold C (.24g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb18
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¾g)	1	4½	4½	4½	
7⅝	5⅜	Ass'd Dry Goods	5	6	5⅜	5	+ ⅜
87	80	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	Feb13
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	4	88	87	87	Feb19
35⅛	34¼	Associates (2a)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Feb19
24⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	93	22¾	22	22¾	+1⅛
67½	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	1	63½	62⅝	63¼	+1
17⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	12	15½	14¼	15⅛	+1⅜
18⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indes	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Feb19
19½	16½	Atl G&W In pf	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Feb19
24¼	20⅞	Atl Refining (1)	*4	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅜
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Feb 6
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (1⅛e)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
49¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	48	48	48	Feb17
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	63	63	63	Feb19
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅜
2⅞	2	Austin Nichols	5	2	2	2	Feb15
5¼	3¾	Aviation Corp	22	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	20	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅜
4⅜	3¼	Balt & Ohio	12	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
5¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	5	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
6	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb15
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	5	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	Feb19
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Feb18
9⅝	7⅝	Barnsdall (.15g)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
24⅝	18¾	Bath IrWks(¾e)	35	22¼	21¾	22	+1
30½	27½	Bayuk (1½)	4	29	29	29	+ ½
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22	22	22	Feb17
$112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	117½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Feb13
83⅜	73⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	Feb19
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	17	34½	33¾	34⅜	+1⅜
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
56⅞	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	Feb19
32	27¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	27⅝	27½	27½	− ⅛
89½	74⅜	Beth Steel(11⅓g)	44	77	75½	77	+2¼
131½	122	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	122½	121½	122½	+ ½
27½	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	2	25	25	25	Feb19
21¼	17	Black & Dk (1a)	2	17	17	17	Feb19
19¼	15	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	Feb18
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	16	16	16	Feb19
18⅝	13⅞	Boeing Airplane	30	14⅞	13⅝	14⅞	+ ⅞
35	27½	Bohn A&B (½g)	5	27¾	27	27¾	
22⅜	19⅝	Bond Strs(1.80a)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
20¼	18⅝	Borden Co(.30g)	8	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	16⅝	Borg-Warn .40g	18	18⅜	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅜
1½	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb18
39⅝	30¾	Bower Roll B(3)	1	32	32	32	+ ⅜
4½	4⅛	Brew Corp(.10g)	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅜	9¾	Bridgeport (¾e)	10	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
25⅜	19¼	Briggs Mf (2½e)	12	21½	20⅛	21¼	+1⅛
41	37¾	Briggs&S (3½e)	8	37¾	37¾	37¾	Feb 7
44½	39⅞	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	Feb19
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Feb19
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
14⅛	11⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Feb10
23¼	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	2	20	20	20	Feb19
12⅝	9⅜	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	4	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅝	Budd Wh (.20g)	10	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅜
34¼	26¼	Bullard Co (½g)	4	27⅜	26¼	27⅜	+1⅛
33	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	28½	28½	28½	Feb18
18½	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	1	17	17	17	Feb17
53¼	51	Burling pf (2¾)	1	51	51	51	
8¾	7⅞	Burr Add (.15g)	10	8	7⅞	8	
3¾	3½	Bush Terminal	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
8½	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb19
21⅝	20	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	− ¼
4¾	3¾	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Feb19
12	10	Byron Jack (1)	1	10	10	10	Feb19
20¼	17	Calif Pack (1)	5	17½	16¾	17½	+ ⅝
53	51¾	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	Feb15
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	21	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¼g)	6	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.35g)	4	11⅜	11½	11½	
13¾	11⅝	Canada Dry (.60)	4	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
38⅝	35⅞	Cannon Mills (2)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
3¼	2⅝	Capital Adm A	2	3	3	3	
30½	26	Carpent (2⅝e)	1	26	26	26	Feb18
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10a)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	2	47½	45¾	47⅜	+3⅝
50¼	43½	Caterpil Tr (2)	4	44½	44	44½	+1
28⅝	22	Celanese (1⅓e)	14	23¼	22½	23	+1
10	7	Celotex Cp (½g)	12	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅞
19⅛	18¼	Cent Aguir (1⅓)	5	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅜
2⅝	1⅞	Cent Foundry	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2½	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5¼	4¼	Cent Violetta $	20	5⅜	4⅝	5⅜	+1⅛
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2⅝	2½	2½	Feb19
34½	27	Cerro de Pas(1g)	6	28¼	27⅝	28	+1
6⅝	3⅜	Cert-teed Prod	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
21¼	18	Chain Belt (¼g)	1	18	18	18	Feb18
20⅝	17½	Champ Pap .90e	4	19	18½	19	+1⅛
18	12⅜	Checker Cab	4	15½	15	15½	+ ⅜
44⅛	28½	Ches & Ohio(3)	22	40¼	39½	40	+ ⅝
102½	101¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	101½	101½	101½	Feb18
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb18
1⅝	1	Chi & E Ill pf	3	1	1	1	Feb19
1¼	A	Chi Great W pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
8¼	6¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb18
14⅜	9⅜	Chi Pneu Tool	8	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	37⅝	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	Feb15
52⅝	49⅛	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Feb19
⅛	A	Chi Rock Is & P	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb18
9½	9	C R I & P 7% pf	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb18
13⅜	10¾	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9	9	9	Feb14
72⅛	63¼	Chickasha (⅛e)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Feb19
10⅝	9¼	Childs Co	3	2	2	2	
3	2½	Chrysler (1½g)	58	66⅜	64¾	66	+2
3⅜	2⅛	City I & F (1.20)	8	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
37⅝	31¼	City Stores	2	2½	2½	2½	Feb15
		Clark Equip ⅝g	2	32½	32¼	32½	Feb19
33¾	28	Clev Gr B (2e)	3	28¼	28	28	Feb14
30½	26⅞	Climax M(1.20a)	6	27¾	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅜
34	28½	Cluett P (2¾e)	7	29¼	28½	29¼	+ ⅜
106	87	Coca-Cola (5e)	22	90½	87¾	90	+3
62½	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Feb14
12⅞	11⅜	Colgate-P (½a)	27	12	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
102¼	100¾	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	Feb18
30¼	24⅜	Collins & A 2¼g	7	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
20	15½	Col Fuel&I ⅛g	7	15¼	15	15¼	− ⅛
21¾	19	Colum Br A .45g	*8	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
21	18½	Colum Br B .45g	7	18½	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
4⅞	4	Col G&E (.10g)	12	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
82⅛	76⅛	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	77	77	77	Feb18
6⅞	4¾	Colum Pict	3	5	5	5	Feb18
24⅞	23	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23	23	23	Feb13
80½	76¼	Col Carb (1g)	*2	76½	75	75	− ⅜
30⅞	28⅜	Coml Credit (3)	1	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅜
104	100⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	Feb18
37⅞	35	Coml Inv Tr (4)	8	35½	35	35½	+ ⅛
110	107	ComTev pf(4¼)	1	107¼	107½	107¼	Feb18
11⅜	8⅝	Coml Solv (¾e)	9	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅜
11	8⅝	Com'th & South	15	11	9⅝	11	+ ⅛
53⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	5	49⅞	49⅛	49⅞	− ⅛
30⅛	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	18	28⅜	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¾g)	1	3	3	3	Feb19
18⅛	16⅛	Congoleum (1)	5	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+1
29⅜	22⅛	Cons Airer (2e)	3	24	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
18⅞	12⅛	Cons Cig (1⅜e)	1	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	5⅞	Cons Cop (½e)	8	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅜
23⅜	20⅞	Cons Edison (2)	34	21⅜	20¾	20¾	− ⅛
107⅜	106	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	106	105⅜	105⅝	− ⅜
⅜	⅛	Con Film Ind	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb13
8	7½	Cons F pf (¼k)	6	7¾	7½	7½	− ⅛
3⅛	2⅝	Cons Laundries	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb15
6	5⅜	Consol Oil (⅛g)	78	5½	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅛
⅜	⅜	Con RR Cub pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb19
4½	2⅞	Consoln Coal	2	3	3	3	
21	18¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	
106⅝	103½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103½	103½	103½	Feb18
15⅞	12⅝	Container (¼g)	4	13¾	13⅜	13½	
9⅝	7⅝	Cont Bak (A)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	3	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
90	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	81½	81½	81½	Feb15
40½	36	Cont Can (2e)	10	37½	36⅛	37	+ ⅝
8¼	6⅝	Cont Diam F (1)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
39⅜	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	36	36	36	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Cont Motors	26	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
20½	17½	Cont O Del (1)	30	18	17⅝	17⅝	
23½	18⅞	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	19	19	19	
18⅞	14¼	Cop'weld (.20g)	4	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	52½	52	52	Feb18
47½	44¼	Corn Prods (3)	3	45	44¾	44¾	+ ¼
4⅞	3⅞	Coty Inc (1⅛e)	1	4	4	4	
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	1	¾	¾	¾	
19⅞	18	Crane Co (.80e)	4	16	15¼	16	+ ⅜
19	16⅝	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	17	16⅝	16⅝

Commerce and Finance

Treasury to Issue $1,222,000,000 Refunding Securities

Business and Industry

TNEC Avers Steel Prices 'Fictitious'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 — Although the United States Government is the biggest buyer of steel in the country, it receives none of the price concessions which, just published TNEC data disclose, are handed out to large private buyers, amounting in some cases to as much as "50 per cent."

In normal times, the report asserts, the "larger the buyer the lower the price," but for the Government, which is the biggest buyer of all, according to Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D), of Wyoming, TNEC chairman, the rule holds that "it pays as much as the smallest private purchaser."

The discovery follows arguments advanced before the TNEC at last year's public hearings by steel spokesmen that they had "nothing to gain by reducing prices" because steel costs were constant, and increased demand for steel resulting from lowering prices would not greatly reduce the cost of producing steel units.

Prices Fictitious

In the face of this, the TNEC report declares that published steel prices are "fictitious" in many cases, and that actual prices are set in large measure by behind-the-scenes bargaining with big purchasers.

One reason why prices are cut, says the report, is that some of the biggest buyers run their own steel works. That is true of Ford and International Harvester. Half a dozen other big companies engage in steel manufacture, too.

But "the Government, despite its large purchases, does not exert the effective buying pressure customarily applied by large private purchasers," the report says.

Among the reasons for this, it asserts:

"The Government has apparently not seen fit for some years to erect and operate its own steel works."

The steel makers realize, the report says, that "in order to operate in terms of the legislation passed by Congress, the administrative agencies of the Government are compelled to purchase, almost regardless of price, the items required."

The report states flatly that this "apparent inability of the Government to threaten the production of its own steel requirements has undoubtedly been of considerable importance" in causing it to "pay prices for steel usually acceptable only to the smallest and least effective private buyers."

Furthermore, without any yardstick of prices, the Government is handicapped, the report, prepared for TNEC by John M. Blair and Arthur Reeside, declares, in trying to determine whether steel prices are going up or down. Behind the façade of so-called "fictitious" or published prices, the real prices appear to be fixed by a variable system of discounts.

Information Uncertain

"The Government is thus unable to discover on the basis of available price information the actual prices paid for the nation's basic durable good."

The report continues:

"In this time of national emergency, increases in the actual prices of steel may well be taking place through reductions in the concessions allowed to large buyers; but such increases can in no way be discerned through analysis of existent steel price information."

Everybody seems to share in steel's price rebates except the Government which, in certain lines, is the biggest steel buyer of all, the report says.

In 1936, over 55 per cent of all structural and reinforcing steel went into projects federally financed. The percentage was about a third in 1937 and about a half in 1938. What the percentage has jumped to now in the present emergency, nobody knows.

"The Government's inability to obtain the price concessions regularly given to large private buyers," the report says, "is indeed costly to the nation's taxpayers."

Senator O'Mahoney recalls that steel producers in TNEC hearings argued they had nothing to gain by reducing prices since costs remained constant in any case. "It is curious," Mr. O'Mahoney adds in a foreword to discover that steel producers are actually "granting very considerable price concessions to large buyers—for the apparent purpose of increasing the rate of operation."

England to Buy Total Egyptian Cotton Crop

CAIRO, Egypt (AP)—Premier Hussein Sirry Pasha announced that Britain had agreed in principle to buy next year's Egyptian cotton crop.

The British Government bought the whole of the current year's crop.

The New York Cotton Exchange yearbook reported the Egyptian cotton crop for the 1939-40 season totaled 1,785,000 bales. Egypt's largest crop in the last two decades was that of the 1937-38, amounting to 2,259,000 bales.

Shipping Delays Reported On Small Tools, Supplies

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipping delays on small tools and other industrial supplies are running from 20 to 60 days and may slow further, the trade magazine Mill Supplies said after a survey.

Critical items, the magazine reported, were precision tools, special types of twist drills, taps, dies and reamers.

Insurance Director

Horace S. Ford

Treasurer of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, elected a director of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.

Liberty Mutual Reports Record Year During 1940

Premium income, assets, dividends to policyholders, surplus and the number of policyholders in 1940 were the highest in the history of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, it was announced by S. Bruce Black, President, to policyholders at the annual meeting of the company held in Boston.

Net premium writings amounted to $46,159,931, an increase of $3,601,841. Workmen's compensation premium income was $27,698,317, an increase of $2,427,873 and continues for the fifth successive year the company's leadership in the amount of such insurance written among all casualty insurance companies doing business in the United States. Automobile insurance premium reached $12,972,280, an increase of $736,711 over volume in 1939. Premium from all other classes of insurance was $5,489,334, an increase of $437,257.

Assets rose to $79,043,447, a gain during the year of $7,198,229. Of the total assets, 29.2 per cent is in cash; 33.9 per cent in U. S. Government obligations; 1.1 per cent in State and municipal bonds; 22.2 per cent in other bonds; .6 per cent in preferred and guaranteed stocks; 5.1 per cent in other stocks; .1 per cent in real estate and first mortgage loans on real estate; 2.7 per cent in the home office building; 4.8 per cent in premiums in course of collection; .3 per cent in miscellaneous assets.

Dividends paid or due policyholders on policies terminated during 1940 total $9,026,285. In addition, the reserve for dividends on the premium already earned under policies which had not expired on December 31, 1940, increased by $150,000 to $5,025,000.

After providing for all losses, expenses and taxes, dividends, special reserves for investment fluctuations and other contingencies, the general surplus, including the guaranty fund of $250,000, was $11,035,901 on December 31, 1940, an increase during the year of $998,031.

Aldus C. Higgins, chairman of the board of the Norton Company, Worcester and Horace S. Ford, treasurer, Massachusetts Institute of Technology were elected directors of the company at the annual meeting.

Your Income Tax

No. 22

Deduction for Interest

Amounts paid or accrued within the taxable year 1940 as interest on indebtedness are deductible, with certain exceptions, from gross income in determining net income. Deductible items include interest on borrowed money to defray personal expenses, and on money borrowed for the purchase of real or personal property. If a person owes money on a lien or mortgage note on his home, the amount of the interest may be deducted. Indebtedness, however, need not be evidenced by lien, judgment, or mortgage to make the interest on it deductible. Frequently indebtedness is evidences only by a note.

Interest paid on indebtedness incurred in the purchase of obligations (other than obligations of the United States issued after September 24, 1917, and originally subscribed for by the taxpayer), the interest upon which is wholly exempt from Federal income tax, is not deductible.

Interest paid on behalf of another where there is no legal obligation on the part of the payor is not deductible by the payor. In such cases the amount is the same as a gift.

As interest paid is deductible, so interest received is taxable (except interest on obligations of a State, Territory, or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia; or obligations of a corporation organized under act of Congress, if such corporation is an instrumentality of the United States; or the obligations of the United States or its possessions to the extent provided in the acts authorizing the issue thereof). All such amounts, including interest received on bank and savings deposits, must be included in the taxpayer's return of gross income.

Cargo Priorities Plan Begun As Shipping Scarcity Grows

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The world shipping situation is becoming increasingly tight, for numerous reasons apart from German sinkings. Though about 5,000,000 tons has been sunk so far, the recent rate of sinkings has slowed up. But other tightening forces have come into play.

For one thing, the British used to get about 30 per cent of their imports from nearby Continental countries. Now they must get food and raw materials from sources as distant as Australia and New Zealand, which greatly increases their shipping needs. Some of these ships, in fact, recently had to be diverted to the supply of Wavell's victorious army in Libya, forcing a curtailment in food rations in the United Kingdom.

And to this influence must be added the fact that convoyed ships must go much slower, and time is lost in gathering convoys before they start.

U. S. Trade Expanding

For another thing, the total volume of American trade has been greatly increased. American exports to Great Britain, which must be convoyed in British ships, are increasing rapidly. South America, unable to trade with the European continent, has turned to the United States for both exports and imports.

In addition, the American defense program has put a heavy strain on American shipping. The strategic materials procurement business has necessitated heavy movements of manganese and chrome ore from South Africa, of manganese from India and Brazil, of tin, rubber, tungsten, and other war essentials from the Far East, and of wool from Australia. The army cantonment program and defense housing has greatly increased the demand for inter-coastal cargo space to bring lumber from the Pacific Northwest to the Atlantic seaboard.

The building of naval and air bases in the Caribbean and Newfoundland is said to require a total of 4,000 shiploads of materials and men, and already Alcoa has doubled its Caribbean sailings and the Puerto Rican Steamship Company has increased its services. Lastly, the American Army and Navy have both requisitioned large numbers of ships, some already in service, like the U. S. Lines' President Roosevelt, for troop ship purposes, and some of the Maritime Commission's C-2 ships just coming off the ways which had been slated for private operation.

Fewer British Neutral Runs

The Navy alone has already taken some 50 sea-going ships, not counting yachts.

There are numerous consequences.

For one thing the complaint that the British were still operating neutral runs while asking the United States for more ships and shipbuilding, has been reversed, and the worry now is how the United States can fill the runs already vacated or about to be vacated by the British. In the Far East, for instance, the British have pulled off numerous British, Dutch, and Norwegian ships for the trans-Atlantic run, and have offered to take more off if the United States can replace them—but the United States is so far unable to do so.

Fifty-eight fast American ships are now under construction earmarked for the Far Eastern and South African run and each two of these, roughly, can replace three older ships, but for the present the British have not been urged to relinquish the runs. The Maritime Commission's program which originally called for 50 ships a year for five years has been speeded up so that 100 of these new ships are expected to be delivered this year and 150 or 200 next year, while the program of building 200 "ugly-duckling" ships is about to start. But these programs are for the future, not for the present.

Cargo Space Ever Scarcer

As illustrations of the scarcity of cargo space, it is reported that shippers of sugar from the Philippines and ship operators can't get within hailing distance of each other's ideas of proper cargo rates, and in January only 28,000 tons of Philippine sugar were brought in, against 65,000 in January, 1940. There is a heavy movement of American automobiles, machinery, trucks, and so on, from here to South and East Africa via the Robin line, and a heavy return movement of strategic materials, particularly of manganese and chromite ore.

The need for ships on the South African run has become so acute that the Maritime Commission has offered four of its few remaining laid-up ships for that run, provided the operator will promise that on its return voyage each ship must carry at least 5,000 tons of manganese or chromite ore. On the South American run, although ships are going south with plenty of empty cargo space, they are coming back so loaded that it is almost impossible to get cargo space.

One direct result has been a sharp recent increase in ocean freight rates. On March 1, Far Eastern conference rates go up 25 per cent. On March 15, rates to South Africa go up 15 per cent. There have been several recent increases in the River Plate conference rates from South America, on top of increases last year which produced vigorous South American protests. Time charter rates have in general increased from around $4.50 at the year-end to $6.00 and more today. Coast-wise and intercoastal shipping rates, after being marked up last year, have been marked up again. One of the increases, from $16 up to $17 a thousand board-

U. S. to Sell Taxable Bonds, Notes Shortly

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau, wielding the Treasury's new powers to issue fully taxable securities, today announced financing plans exceeding $1,300,000,000.

President Roosevelt yesterday signed a bill raising the Federal debt limit from $49,000,000,000 to $65,000,000,000 and giving the Treasury the power to issue taxable securities of all types.

Mr. Morgenthau's first action early today was to order all Baby Bonds sold after March 1 to be taxable.

A bit later, at a press conference, he announced plans to issue $1,222,000,000 worth of refunding securities, probably next week, on a taxable basis.

He also said he would borrow $100,000,000 of cash per week until further notice on newly taxable 91-day bills.

The refunding program, details of which Mr. Morgenthau said he could not announce until watching the financial markets over the week-end, provide for the exchange of new securities in exchange for $545,000,000 of 3⅜ per cent bonds and $677,000,000 of 1½ per cent treasury notes, both coming due for payment on March 15.

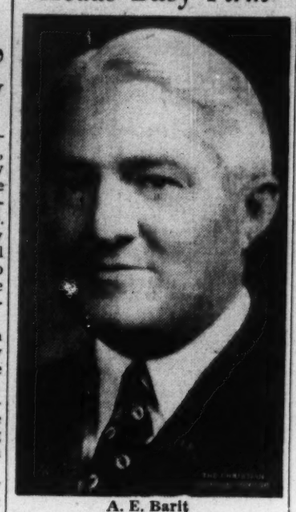
Mr. Morgenthau said further plans for issuing small savings stamps, certificates and bonds to attract small investors had "not jelled enough yet" to be announced, but he had asked Congress for a $3,000,000 deficiency appropriation to pay for publicity and advertising costs of the program until July 1.

A provision for taxing of Baby Bonds specified that persons redeeming baby bonds must include in their income, for income tax purposes, the amount of money they received for the bonds in excess of the purchase price.

Temporarily, the Treasury retained its $10,000 per person per year limit on ownership of Baby Bonds, but excluded from the computation of any one person's holdings any baby bonds received by inheritance.

The bill signed by the President, which also increased the debt limit from $49,000,000,000 to $65,000,000,000, also authorized the Treasury to change the limit on Baby Bond holdings, and officials have indicated that it will be cut sharply.

Heads Busy Firm



A. E. Barit

President of Hudson Motor Car Co. reports that certain divisions of his company which have been manufacturing ammunition components since last December are now working on a 24-hour a day basis, six days a week.

Consumer Loans, Repayments at Peak

WASHINGTON (AP)—Consumers borrowed and paid back more money to industrial banking companies making personal and other consumer loans last year than ever before.

New loans totaled $535,800,000 and repayments $504,700,000. At the end of the year, loans still outstanding totaled $287,700,000, or about $30,000,000 more than at the beginning of the year.

South Seeking More Important Place in U. S. Economic Scheme

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—United more closely, perhaps, than at any time since the war between the states, the South is in the midst of a drive for a more important place in the nation's economic and social scheme.

Without losing sight of its original objective of eliminating freight rate differentials and other claimed "discriminations," the Southern Governors' Conference is backing the defense program in the present emergency.

Solidity of the South in its campaign for freight rate parity and industrial development has been cemented by initial successes and Governor Frank M. Dixon of Alabama, conference chairman, declared the many-sided movement would continue unabated.

Ready to 'Co-operate

Governor Dixon added:

"During the present national emergency, the conference holds itself ready to co-operate in every reasonable manner with the Federal Government in matters of national defense, and is greatly interested in the program to decentralize war industries."

Such decentralization, the executive declared, would aid in "eliminating the bottleneck of the present industrial areas and in placing these industries in areas less subject to attack and more easy of defense."

So-called "concentration" of industry in the development of the nation's rearmament program was "deplored" in a resolution adopted by the conference last September. The subject is expected to receive further consideration at a New Orleans meeting March 15-17.

Despite the position taken by the conference regarding this phase of preparedness activity, Governor Dixon cited as "proof we are behind the national government in its preparedness efforts" the fact that eight southern governors recently signed a statement backing pending British-aid legislation.

Organized originally as the Southeastern Governors' conference, the group's first move was to employ expert counsel and file petition before the interstate commerce commission in 1937, seeking rail rates on commodities moving from the South to the North and East on a parity with rates between points in northern territory.

They won a substantial victory. Under an I. C. C. decision of Nov. 22, 1939, inter-territorial rates on a large group of heavy commodities, such as building stone, stoves and house furnaces, were reduced.

Hugh H. White, Alabama Public Service Commission President, pointed out that the decision was even more important in that it paved the way for the South to obtain like relief on other commodities not mentioned specifically in the original petition. On Sept. 1, 1940, rates on some 3,500 products manufactured in the South were reduced.

United Complaint

Spurred by this success, a petition for downward revision of "class rate" schedules on manufactured goods was filed; public service commissioners of the South united in a complaint against livestock rates. These cases are pending and Governor Dixon predicted: "They will be won."

In addition to Governor Dixon, governors in the conference are Burnet R. Maybank, South Carolina; J. Melvin Broughton, North Carolina; Spessard L. Holland, Florida; Homer A. Adkins, Arkansas; Paul B. Johnson, Mississippi; Sam H. Jones, Louisiana; Prentice Cooper, Tennessee; Lee O'Daniel, Texas; Eugene Talmadge, Georgia, and Leon C. Phillips, Oklahoma.

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST. BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
DECEMBER 31, 1940

ASSETS

INVESTMENTS:		
U. S. Government Securities and Guaranteed Obligations		$26,842,986.85
State and Municipal Bonds		874,276.70
Public Utility, Railroad and Other Bonds		17,535,826.84
Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks		468,140.00
Other Stocks		3,981,195.00
Home Office Building		2,133,467.28
Other Real Estate, and First Mortgage Loans		82,624.64
TOTAL INVESTMENTS		$51,918,517.31
Cash in Offices, Banks and Trust Companies		23,098,015.65
Premiums in Course of Collection (Net) — None over ninety days due		3,780,759.82
Interest accrued on Investments		246,154.68
TOTAL ADMITTED ASSETS		$79,043,447.46

LIABILITIES

RESERVES FOR:	
Insurance Losses; this provides for payments not yet due on accidents which have already occurred	$42,567,674.00
Premiums not earned on date of statement	10,936,686.00
Dividends payable on policies which expired during 1940	1,222,478.00
Taxes accrued, payable in 1941	734,125.06
Expenses accrued and sundry accounts payable	1,396,583.10
Reserve for Dividends on unexpired policies	5,025,000.00
Reserve for Investment fluctuations	2,625,000.00
Reserve for other Contingencies	3,500,000.00
General Surplus (Includes Guaranty Fund of $250,000.00)	11,035,901.30
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND SURPLUS	$79,043,447.46

Bonds which qualify for amortization under Insurance Department regulations are valued on an amortized basis, and all other bonds and all stocks are at December 31, 1940 market quotations. Home Office Building is at cost, less depreciation. Securities carried at $3,444,832.80 in the above statement are deposited as required by law.

$85,301,029 SAVED FOR INSURANCE BUYERS

Liberty Mutual has saved and returned $85,301,029 to its policyholders, $9,026,285 in 1940 alone.

These savings, in the form of yearly cash dividends, resulted from the Company's plan of cooperating with policyholders in the prevention of losses and the elimination of unnecessary expense.

Dividends to Massachusetts policyholders alone have totaled $27,491,326 since organization of this Company in Boston in 1912. Of this amount $9,326,224 has been saved for car owners since the Compulsory Automobile Insurance Act became effective in 1927.

The public, too, in this Commonwealth and throughout the country, has benefited through the work which Liberty Mutual's Loss Prevention engineers have done to prevent accidents, suffering and death—in factories and stores, on great construction jobs and on the highway. For example one Massachusetts manufacturing concern, employing 3,1[illegible] workers, has operated 8,472,248 "man-hours "without a single "lost time" accident.

Liberty Mutual is the largest mutual casualty insurance company and the largest writer of workmen's compensation insurance in America, protecting 30,000 business concerns employing 2,000,000 workers. The Company also insures more than 200,000 individual car and home owners.

Liberty Mutual writes workmen's compensation insurance, fidelity and forgery bonds, all forms of automobile and public liability insurance, also burglary, theft, elevator and plate glass insurance. Expert information on all these coverages is available without obligation to responsible business concerns and individuals in all of the Company's 93 offices including the Home Office at 175 Berkeley Street, Boston.

S. BRUCE BLACK, President

LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY BOSTON

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Textile Mill Activity Again Hits New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The textile industry set up a new all-time high in activity in 1940 following the previous record year of 1939, according to the Annual Review and Forecast Number of Textile World. This accomplishment, continues the report, of two record years in succession is particularly noteworthy in an industry which usually follows a two-year cycle of one good year followed by an off-year.

Specifically, Textile World's index of textile mill activity reached 142 in 1940 (on the basis of 1923-25 as 100) and eclipsed the record of the previous year by 8 per cent.

Commenting on this achievement, Douglas G. Woolf, editor, states:

Index Rises Sharply

"The textile performance of the last two years is something to write home about. The average index for 1939 and 1940 was 137, against an average of 110 for the last decade, and against an index of 115 for 1929, sometimes referred to as a banner year.

"The recovery in textiles from the depression years is best dramatized by a comparison of the last five years with the preceding five years. Textile World's index for 1936-40 averaged 125, against an average of 95 for 1931-35—a increase of approximately one-third."

Looking ahead into 1941, Mr. Woolf states that the outlook is for a maintenance of high production levels, and analyzes the prospects as follows:

"On the bearish side is the fact that Government purchases of textiles for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, under original appropriations, have been almost entirely placed; and that, as pointed out by the Quartermaster General in the last issue of Textile World, similar purchases for the next fiscal year may presumably be lower.

Outlook for 1941

"On the bullish side, is the fact that deficiency appropriations for textiles are actually in the works for the balance of the current fiscal year, and that increasing emergency may call for sharply higher orders, during the next fiscal year, than now contemplated.

"But that is only a part of the picture. Textile purchases for defense are not in themselves the main controlling element in textile activity. They accounted for only about 4 per cent increase in cotton consumption last year, and for approximately 30 per cent increase in wool consumption. The impulse of the defense program extends far beyond those percentages.

"No matter what limit may be placed upon the number of soldiers who will have to be clothed and provided with other forms of equipage, there is apparently no limit to the production demands upon airplanes, tanks, ships and other implements of modern warfare. Such demands herald unprecedented activity in the heavy-goods industries, with resulting increase in the national purchasing power, and proportionate increase in non-military textile purchases, for both industrial and consumer uses."

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated F Inc	2.24	2.45
Amerex Hold	10.875	12.375
Am Business Shrs	2.59	2.86
Axe Houghton Fd	9.64	10.37
Boston Fund	12.60	13.55
British Type Inv	.08	.18
Broad Street Inv	19.31	20.88
Bullock Fund	11.00	12.06
Canadian Fund	2.35	3.15
Century Shrs Tr	23.53	25.30
Chain Store Inv	15.15	16.15
Dividend Shrs	.98	1.08
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	16.16	17.70
Eaton & Howard Fd F	9.86	10.47
Equity Corp $3 pf	16.00	17.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	14.50	15.61
Fund Investors Inc	14.04	15.39
General Capital	24.59	26.44
General Investors Tr	4.25	4.63
Incorp Investors Tr	12.83	13.80
Inst Sec: Bank Group	.91	1.00
Inst Sec: Insurance	1.13	1.24
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd*	29.80	29.80
Loomis Sayles Mut*	71.60	71.60
Maryland Fund	3.15	4.05
Mass Invest Tr	16.61	17.86
Mass Invest 2d Fd	7.95	8.55
Mutual Invest	8.17	.....

*Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

	Bid	Asked
Nation Wide Voting	.98	1.11
New England Fund	9.82	10.59
Old Colony Tr Assoc	16.00	78.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.30	.35
Putnam Fund	11.65	12.46
Quarterly Income Shrs	5.00	5.90
Railway & Light Sec	5.00	6.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	101.00	....
Republic Invest Fund	2.95	3.30
Scuddter S & C	76.53	78.07
Spencer Trask Fund	12.45	13.22
Stand Util Inc	.15	.20
State Street Invest	56.50	59.75
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.46	.51
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.67	.76
Wellington Fund	12.80	14.09
World Investment Tr	3.00	3.30
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	3.875	4.625
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.25	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	3.80	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.57	..
Diversified Tr C	3.05	..
Diversified Tr D	4.65	5.25
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.20	3.70
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.98	4.74
Nation Wide Sec	3.19	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	43.00	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.83	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.24	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.19	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.77	..
Repres Tr Shrs	8.01	8.51
Super of Am Tr AA	1.98	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	14.125	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.75	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	.58	1.125
Girst Boston Corp	14.25	15.75
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.125	.50

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds		Common Stocks	
Liq. value	Sales price	Liq. value	Sales price
B-1 27.71	30.38	S-1 21.44	23.51
B-2 21.48	23.55	S-2 11.38	12.51
B-3 13.14	14.45	S-3 7.56	8.33
B-4 6.26	6.90	S-4 2.86	3.18
Preferred Stocks			
K-1 14.13	15.52	K-2 9.96	10.99

Int'l Telephone Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. announced its operating subsidiaries in nine foreign countries had an aggregate net gain of 5,882 telephones in January. This compared with a gain of 5,880 in January, 1940. At the end of January the system had 1,127,410 telephones.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 3¼s 41	102.2	102.1	102.2
1 4¼s 52-47	110.10	110.10	110.10
2 2s 47	105.2	105.2	105.2
6 2¾s 60-55	108.10	108.4	108.10
15 2¾s 63-58	107.14	107.14	107.14
10 2¾s 65-60	107.22	107.22	107.22

New York City Bonds

59 3s 80	100¼	100	100⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s 48	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
15 Alleghany cv 5s 44	91½	91	91½
5 Alleghany cv 5s 49	79	78¼	79
9 Alleghany 5s 50 st.	57	56¾	57
4 Allied Strs 4½s 51	102¾	102½	102½
4 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	106¾	106½	106½
3 Am & For P5s 2030	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
50 AmGChem 5½s 49	101½	101	101½
25 Am T&T 5½s 43	103¼	103¼	103¼
8 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
21 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108	107¾	108
2 Ang C Nitra deb 67	33	33	33
6 Ann Arbor 4s 95	49¾	49¾	49¾
3 Arm Del 4s 57	106	105⅝	106
3 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅛	105	105
11 AT & SF 4s 95	107⅜	107	107
2 AT & SF 4s 1905-55	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
7 AT & SF 4 60	95½	95⅛	95⅛
2 AT & SF 4½s 48	103½	103½	103½
1 AT & SFRy M 4s 65	102½	102½	102½
7 AC Line 1st 4s 52	74	73¾	74
9 AC Line 4½s 64	62½	62	62½
11 AC Line 5s 45	79	78¼	79
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	35	35	35
2 Atl Refin 3s 53	105½	105½	105½
33 Austin & NW 5s 41	99¾	99¾	99¾
7 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48 st	67	66¼	67
56 B&O 95s st A	41½	40¾	41
41 B&O 95s st C	47¼	45	46½
85 B&O 2000 st D	41	39⅞	40⅜
90 B&O 96 st F	40⅞	40	40½
94 B&O cv 60 st	16⅜	15¾	16¼
11 B&O 4s 48	67	66¼	67
17 Boston & Me 4½s 70	20¾	20¾	20¾
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108¾	108⅝	108¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	91⅜	91	91
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57	106¾	106½	106¾
39 Buf R&P 57 st	45	43½	44½
5 Bush Term 4s 52	68	68	68
5 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	68½	68	68½
6 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	106	105¾	105¾
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	91	91	91
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	91	91	91
1 Can Pac 5s 54	71	71	71
15 Can Pac 4s perp	52½	52½	52½
2 Can Pac 5s 44	98	97¾	98
2 Cen New Eng 4s 61	60½	60⅓	60½
2 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	106½	106½	106½
27 Cen Pac 5s 60	48¾	47½	48½
1 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	13	13	13
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	85½	85	85½
1 Chp P&F(38) 4¾s 50	104	104	104
3 C&O 4½s 92	131½	131½	131½
12 C&O 3½s 96 D	103¼	103	103¼
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 C&O rfg 3½s 63F	105½	105½	105½
4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	81½	80⅝	81½
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	73½	73½	73½
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	83½	83½	83½
5 CB&E II 5½s III 49	92	91½	91½
10 Chi&E Ill 5s 51	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 Chi&E Ill 5s 51 ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
13 Chic Gt West 4s 59	32½	32	32½
10 Chi Ind&Sou 4s 56	70	70	70
136 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛
17 CM&SP 4½s 89C	35	34⅜	35
3 Chi&NW 6½s 36	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
4 CHI&NW cv 4½s 49	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
5 Chi & NW 4s 87	18	18	18
2 Chi & NW 3½s 87	17¼	17¼	17¼
7 CRI & P 4½s 52A	8¾	8¾	8¾
13 CRI & P 4s-88	16	16	16
2 CRI & P 4s 88 ct	15	15	15
5 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	100½	100½	100½
10 Ch &tW Ind 4½s 62	92¾	92½	92¾
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	91½	91½	91½
1 Childs Co 5s 43	28	28	28
4 CCC&StL 4½s 77	55⅜	55	55⅜
2 ClevUn Term 4½s 72	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
4 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77	77¼	77	77¼
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	68¾	68¾	68¾
17 Col & So 4½s 80	14¼	13⅜	13¾
9 Columbia G 5s 52 May	104	104	104
9 Columbia G 5s 1961	104½	104½	104½
2 ComlMack inc 69ww	36	36	36
10 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s 61	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Con Edis 3¼s 56	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
7 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¼	104	104¼
2 Consum Pow 3½s 65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
8 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	16½	16½	16½
4 Cuba RR 7½s 46	17	17	17
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	97	97	97
12 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	48¾	48¼	48⅜
9 D & R G 4s 36	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
7 D & R G W 5s 55 asd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10 D & R G West 5s 78	7	7	7
3 Del Ed 4s 65	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
3 Det T Tun 4½s 61	100½	100½	100½
4 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108¼	108	108
32 Erie rfc 5s 67	17	16⅝	17
62 Erie rfg 5s 75	17⅛	16¾	17⅛
15 Erie 1st 4s 96	81	80½	81
18 Erie gen lien 4s 96	41¾	41	41¾
5 Erie cv 4s 53 A	36½	36½	36½
16 Erie cv 4s 53 B	36⅛	36	36⅛
16 Erie Gene 6s 57	103½	103	103½
4 FirestoneT&R 3½s 48	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
13 Fla E Cst 5s 74	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	85½	84⅞	85½
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	90⅝	90¼	90⅜
19 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	90¾	89¾	90¾
67 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102	101¾	101¾
12 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97¼	96¾	96¾
3 Gt Nor 3½s 67	82½	81⅞	82⅛
1 Gulf MN 5s 50	84	84	84
1 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	64	64	64
3 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	38½	38½	38½
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	104	104	104
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	78	78	78
4 Houst'n Oil Tex4½s54	103	103	103
8 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	27½	27	27½
7 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12	12	12
6 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101	101	101
8 Ill Cen 4s 52	43½	43	43⅛
21 Ill Cen 4s 53	40¼	40	40⅛
26 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	41¾	41	41⅜
19 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	40⅜	39¾	40⅛
5 Ill Cen 5s 55	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
19 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63	44	43½	44
5 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	39¾	39¾	39¾
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	97½	97½	97½
15 Int Grt Nor 1st 6s 52	10¼	9¾	10¼
3 Int Grt Nor 5s 56 B	9¾	9¾	9¾
7 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	45	45	45
3 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	81	81	81
1 Int Paper 6s 55	102	102	102
2 Int Paper 5s 47	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
22 Int T&T 4½s 52	37⅞	36½	37½
32 Int T&T 5s 55	40	39½	40
1 James F&Clea 4s 59	53	53	53
2 KCPtS&Mem 4s 36	34½	34½	34½
14 KCPtS&M 4s 36 ct	34	34	34
2 KC South 3s 50	63½	63⅜	63½
1 K C Term 4s 60	108	108	108
2 Ky Ind T 4½s 61 st	79	79	79
1 Kresge Found 3s 50	104	104	104
2 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	56	65	56
7 LacGas 5½s 53	58½	57½	58½
1 LacGas 5½s 60 D	57½	57½	57½
11 LE&West 2d 5s 41	98	97¾	97¾
11 LS&MS 3½s 97	92½	92½	92½
2 Leh&N Emp 4½s 65 A	94½	94	94½
1 Leh&NY 4s 45	37	37¼	37¼
3 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	63½	63½	63½
1 Leh Val Coal 6s 43 st	84½	84½	84½
1 Leh ValCoal 5s 44 st	84	84	84
1 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	43	43	43
1 LehValNY 4½s 50	43¼	43¼	43¼
11 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	27	26¾	27
16 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	22½	22	22½
37 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	21	20	20¾
1 LehVal 4s 2003 st-reg	18	18	18
5 Libby McN&L 4s 55	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Long Is rfg 4s 49	97	97	97
2 Long Is rfg 4s 49 st	97	97	97
2 Loud&N 4½s 2003	99	99	99
7 Louis&N 4s 60 B	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	88½	88½	88½
3 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	88½	88½	88½
3 L&N 3s 80 St L	86	86	86
47 McKess & Rob 5½s 50	106¾	105¾	106½
15 Mich Cen 5s 4s 62	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Mil Sparta & NW 4s 47	16½	16½	16½
2 MSP & SS Mar 5½s 78	68½	68½	68½
1 MSP & SSM gtd 5s 38	9¼	9¼	9¼
16 MSP & SSM cn 4s 38	9	9	9
27 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	14½	13⅞	14½
10 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	4	4	4
5 M-K-T-4½s 78	13¼	13¼	13¼
7 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	26¾	26⅝	26⅝
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
1 Mo Pac 5s 65	20¼	20¼	20¼
39 Mo Pac 5s 77 P	20½	19¾	20⅜
5 Mo Pac 5s 78 C	20¾	20¾	20⅞
1 Mo Pac 5s 78G ct	20	20	20
18 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	20½	19¾	20½
10 Mo Pac gen 5s 75	1½	1½	1½
2 Mon W Pa Pub 5½s 65	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
7 Mont Pow 3¼s 66	104	104	104
11 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	33¾	32½	33⅞
10 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	38⅜	38	38⅜
3 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	103⅜	103½	103⅜
8 Nat Supply 3¼s '54	105	105	105
2 N Eng RR 5s 45	51	51	51
1 N Eng RR 4s '45	51	51	51
1 NJ Power&L 4½s '67	108½	108½	108½
4 NJOrl & NE 4½s '52	67	67	67
2 NO Tex&M 5½s '54ct	37¾	37¾	37¾
7 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	37	36½	37
2 NY & Putnam 4s '93	50¼	50	50
31 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63¼	62¼	63
34 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57¾	56½	57½
17 NYC cn 4s '98	62	61	61½
6 NYC 3¾s '46	90½	90½	90½
6 NYC cv 3¼s '52	60½	60¼	60¼
15 NYC & HR 4s '52	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97	84	84	84
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	60	60	60
7 NY Chi & StL 6s '41	93	91	93
1 NYChi&StL 5½s '72A	68½	67½	69½
27 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	56¾	55½	56¾
21 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	87¾	86⅞	87¾
2 NY Connect 3½s '65	99¾	99⅝	99¾
1 NY G El H&P 4s '49	117½	117½	117½
3 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	21¼	21¼	21⅜
20 NYNH&H 4½s '67	21½	21	21½
31 NYNH&H 4s '56	19⅝	19	19⅝
2 NYNH&H 4s '57	4½	4½	4½
3 NY O & W gen 4s '55	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	29	29	29
3 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	99	99	99
4 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	102¾	102⅝	102¾
1 Norfolk&Sou 5s 41	82½	82½	82½
4 Norf & W 4s 96	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝
2 Nor Am Co 4s 50	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	104½	104½	104½
6 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	104¾	104¾	104¾
24 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65	64½	64⅝
9 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	56½	55	56½
12 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	56	55⅝	56
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51⅝	51½	51½
13 Nor Pac 4s 97	78¼	78	78¼
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¼	43¼	43¼
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107	107	107
2 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	105¼	105¼	105¼
20 OreRR & Nav 4s 46	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106½	106½	106½
5 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	87	87	87
3 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
5 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	52¾	52¾	52¾
1 Para Piet cv 3¼s 47	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Pen Co 4s 52 E	107	107	107
1 Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	107½	107½	107½
1 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4 PRR gen 4½s 65	105⅛	105	105⅛
31 Pen RR 4½s det '70	90½	90¼	90½
1 Pen RR 4½s'84 E	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Pen RR 4s'48 st	113	113	113
7 Pen RR 3¾s'70	95	94¼	94½
1 Pen Sc&G Chi 6s'43	111	111	111
5 Pere Marq 5s'56	74	74	74
17 Pere Marq 4½s'80	65¼	65	65¼
4 Pere Marq 4s'56	64¼	64¼	64¼
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4s'43	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Phila Co 5s'67	106⅛	106	106⅛
1 Phil Elec 3½s'67	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 PCC & StL 5s'70 A	111	111	111
5 PCC & StL 5s'75 B	111½	111½	111½
35 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	53¼	52	52
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	52½	52½	52½
16 Porti Gen E 4½s 60	80	79⅝	79⅝
1 Potomac El P 3½s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 PubSvc No Ill 3½s 68	108¾	108¾	108¾
8 Readg 4½s 97A	78¾	78	78¾
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	66½	66½	66½
2 Rem Rand 3¼s 56ww	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Saguenay Pow 4½s 66	92	92	92
8 StLIM&S&RyGG 33	65½	65½	65½
2 StLRM&Pac 5s 55 st	40	40	40
6 St L S F 4½s 78	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
2 St L S F 4s 50 A	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
4 St L S W 4s 50A ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 St L SW 5s 52	20	19½	19½
1 St L SW 1st 4s 89	69	69	69
1 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	40	40	40
5 SAA & Pass 4s 43	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 Seab A L cn 6s 45	4½	4½	4½
1 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Shell Un 2½s '54	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 Socony-Vac 3s '64	105¼	105¼	105¼
9 So Bell T&T 3s '79	106½	106	106
36 So Pac 4½s '68	45	44¾	45
60 So Pac 4½s '81	45	44	44¾
44 So Pac 4½s '69	44⅞	44	44¾
21 So Pac rfg 4s '55	61	60½	61
22 So Pac ctf 4s '49	44	42⅞	44
29 So Pac 3¾s '46	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝
10 So Pac Ariz cv '77	48⅝	48	48¾
5 So Pac SF Ter 4s '50	76	76	76
12 South Ry 6½s '56	80½	79½	80½
3 South Ry gen 6s '56	76	76	76
20 South Ry cn 5s '94	91	91	91
32 South Ry gen 4s '56	58¼	58	58¼
3 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Spokane Int 5s '55	26½	26½	26½
3 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Studebaker cv 6s '45	102	101¼	102
3 Swift & Co 3¾s '50	103½	103½	103½
8 T RR A St L 4s '53	109¼	109	109
16 Tex Corp 3s '65	105	104¾	105
1 Tex Corp 3s '59	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	67¾	67¾	67¾
12 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	67½	67¾	67¾
9 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	67½	67¼	67¼
1 TexP-MP Ter 5½s '64	98½	98½	98½
36 Third Ave aj 5s '60	18¼	18	18¼
6 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s '60	96¼	95¾	95¾
7 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113	112½	113
35 Un Pac 4s ser B '68	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	67½	67¼	67¼
7 Unit Drug 5s '53	83½	83¼	83½
2 U S Steel 2s '48	102¼	102¼	102¼
9 U S Steel 2.20s '50	101	101	101
7 Utah P&L 5s 44	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Va Ir C&C 5s'49	57	57	57
3 Va & SW cn 5s'58	66	66	66
7 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	107	107	107
7 Wabash 1st 5s'39	44½	44	44½
1 Wabash 2d 5s'39	13½	13½	13½
10 Wabash 5s'80 D	8	8	8
3 Walker H 4¼s'45	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Warner Bros 6s 48	93	92½	93
3 West Pen P 3½s'66	110	110	110
13 West Shore 4s 2361	50¼	50¼	50¼
2 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
1 West Va P&Pap 3s'54	103	103	103
3 Westch Lt 3½s'67	108½	108½	108½
4 Weste Md 3½s'77 A	102	101⅞	101⅞
36 Westn Md 4s'52	92¼	91½	91½
4 Westn Pac 5s'46 asd	17	16¾	17
2 Western Un 5s'51	75	75	75
1 Western Un 5s'60	74	74	74
13 Western Un 4½s'50	74	73¼	74
2 Wis Cen 4s'49	28	27½	28
26 Young S&T 3¼s'60	100½	100	100¼
18 Young S&T cv 4s'48	102¼	102	102

Foreign Bonds

12 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	60	59¾	59¾
14 Argentine 4½s '48

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP 112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

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N. Y. C., CENTRAL PARK WEST 65 (66th St.)—Attractive penthouse, living room, bedroom, small kitchen, ample terrace facing park; $1900. Brett, Wyckhoff, Potter, Hamilton, Inc. EL 5-6900. ALLISON

BEDDING

MARKS BEDDING CO.
MATTRESSES, BOX SPRINGS, PILLOWS MADE OVER AND STERILIZED
431 Amsterdam Ave. (80th), N. Y. C. TR. 7-8195

SUPREME BEDDING CO.—Mattresses, box springs, pillows remade and made to order. 170 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. C. TRafalgar 4-0660

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and tables for all occasions, prompt delivery. Long Island Chair Renting Co., 42-01 218th St., Bayside, N. Y. Bayside 9-6519

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BANQUET cloth, table cover and scarfs, 2 afghans, 2 bedspreads, luncheon set; all hand made. CORNELIUS, 8625 115 St., Richmond Hill, N. Y. Cleve. 3-9791.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973

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COUNSELOR, Christian Scientist; must have had previous experience. Write 84-74 169 Street, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ARTS and crafts counselor, Christian Scientist; must have had previous experience. Write 84-74 169th Street, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

EXPERIENCED MILLINER who can copy, for exclusive shop; permanent; good pay for right party. Heisine, 24 Trumbull Street, Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—Experienced nurse for month-old infant, Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box R-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BLAIR LODGE, WANTAGH, L. I., N. Y. Accommodations for resident and transient guests; loving care, home environment; attractive grounds. Supervision MRS. JANET CUBY. Box 43. Tel. Wantagh 1878.

QUIET and secluded room for rest and study, attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, South Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Ave.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST on the night of Feb. 18 at or near the Boston Opera House, dagger-shaped diamond pin; valued highly as an heirloom. Finder please call or write WILLIAM R. SULLIVAN, insurance adjuster, 89 Broad Street, Boston. Tel. Han. 5563. Liberal reward.

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands; perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE. 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PRINTING

Office and Factory Forms
Quick service, highest quality; special equipment, large volume permits very low prices; let us quote on your forms; BUSINESS FORMS PRINTING CO., 16 N. Main St., West Hartford, Conn.

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin St. BOulevard 8-7030

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 325 Beacon Street—Room with bath, bright and sunny; also double room. Com. 8423.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 142-71 Ash Ave.—Nicely furnished, oil heat, quiet, near church; bus passes door. Phone Fl. 9-8461-J.

N. Y. C., 139 East 52nd—Attractively furnished studio room; also one or two room apartment. Wickersham 2-2847.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED
Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired. Fully Insured
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C.
Trafalgar 7-6000

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES, SPRING SEASON offers opportunities. Sell Hosiery, Lingerie. Full-part time. Catalog. Commission. Room 302, 1133 Broadway, N. Y. C.

MILLINERY SALESWOMAN with good following wanted in firmly established concern; salary and commission. EAST FIFTIES. Write Box G-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man (colored) wishes daytime employment in order to continue night school. What have you to offer? Reliable, ambitious. Phone before 5 p.m. Stuart, Ed. 4-9693, N. Y. C.

YOUNG colored man, housework, porter; driver's license; go anywhere. Call Eliot 0670. Ask for CLARENCE JR. (Mass.).

WHEN

in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

Local Classified (Continued)

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN wishes position as housekeeper or attendant to one needing care or attention. Write Box M-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood—Remington—Royal—Corona—Smith
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
PORTABLE AGENTS
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4880

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4406. Get our offer before selling.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-2560 Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wake Up Your Home—It's Spring!
Refresh Your Furniture With
Custom-Made Slip Covers
$33.95 to $43.95
a Set
Custom Made Draperies to Match
Custom Venetian Blinds to Order.
HOWLAND'S

RICHARDSON & ROBBINS
Boned Chicken
Meats and Groceries
BEHRENS' MARKET
192 Fairfield Ave. Dial 5-5121

3-PIECE MAHOGANY BEDROOM SET
$149.00 REGULARLY $165.00
READ'S

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday. Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

the little flower shop
34 East Putnam Ave. Tel. 1214

W. D. WEBB INC.
Diamonds—Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 124

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1943
TIRES—GASOLINE
LUBRICATION

Craig Electrical Co.
Radios and Electrical Appliances
Smith Building
289 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3130

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800-1801

All Kinds of CLOCKS and WATCHES Expertly Repaired at Reasonable Prices
LESTER H. DENSON
Jeweler
The Store With the Big Clock
333 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 1271

Wear-Ever Aluminum
Set of 4 SAUCE PANS
¾ quart 1 quart $1.89 1½ quart 2 quart
Set of 4 SAUCE POTS with Dome Covers.
2 qt., 3 qt., 4 qt., 6 qt., $5.25
Greenwich Hardware Co.

PICKWICK THEATRE
Greenwich 3760
February 20-21—Here Comes the Navy, Pat O'Brien, James Cagney; Play Girl, Kay Francis.
22-25—Hudson's Bay, Paul Muni, John Sutton, Gene Tierney; Little Nellie Kelly, Judy Garland, George Murphy.
26-28—Four Mothers, Lane Sisters, Claude Rains, Jeffrey Lynn; World in Flames.

HARTFORD

The ARTS and MAN
BY RAYMOND STITES
1,008 Illustrations, 8 in full color
$6.50
WITKOWER'S
77-79 Asylum Street

CHERRY PIES
3 sizes
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for .... year, or .... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name.....
Street and Number.....
City and State.....

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

Coombs
744 MAIN STREET

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
INSURANCE
Representing Strong Companies
36 Pearl Street Phone 5-1171
Hartford National Bank Building

HANAN'S FLEXIBLE
HURDLER SHOES
for MEN and WOMEN
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 TRUMBULL STREET

MERIDEN

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

Our February Sale
CLOSES MARCH FIRST
Bullard, Fowler & La Place
75 W. Main St. Phone 3200

MIDDLETOWN

Sears' February
FURNITURE AND RUG SALE
NOW IN PROGRESS
Planned Before Costs Went Up
. . . You Save 15 to 35%
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

PAULINE C. MILLER BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
164 Court Street Tel. 78

Get to know
R.W. Camp Co.
FOR GOOD CLOTHES
for the men of the family
412-416 Main Street Telephone 248

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at **Raphael's**
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howard's CLEANERS

Story's Dairy
INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST. 8-4824

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Engraved Wedding Invitations
Samples Gladly Mailed
Chapel Street at the Taft

"JOHN" *Your Hairdresser*

Permanent Waves
Hair Styling
Manicuring
20 Center St. 5-4322

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St., Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

WHO WAS THIS NAZARENE?
By Dr. Albert F. Gilmore
EDW. P. JUDD COMPANY
153 Orange Street

Ann Allen Gowns
2c Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
50 Atlantic St., Next Door to Palace Theatre

GATEWAY INDIVIDUAL
Stamford's Finest
LAUNDRY
STAMFORD 3-3121—ENTERPRISE 5000
Dry Cleaning—Rug Cleaning—Fur Storage

Bible and Textbook
MARKERS
McCLELLAND'S
51 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"blue coal"
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

It's Here!
THE NEW 1941 COLDSPOT ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR
Get more for your money.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND STREET

Careful, conscientious work brings us many expressions of satisfaction
Phone 3-3161
for
PERRY SERVICE

Flowering Plants
keep summer within your home all year!
SAXE & FLOTO
41 West Main Street Phone 3-1112

A February Promotion!
RAYON SATIN SLIPS
Patterned after our most expensive brands—in tailored and lace trimmed styles.
$1.00 each
The Miller & Peck Co.

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
It's Spring
On Our Fashion Floor

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"It pays to shop at G. B. & H's"
The New Spring
"Arrow" Patterned Shirts
Are Just Out!
$2.00, $2.25 and $2.50

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Lexington 3732

The Bradford Dining Room
3301 St. Paul Street
Delicious Southern Cooking, homelike atmosphere. Specializing in parties of all kinds. We serve homemade rolls and pastries. Four course dinners, 65c and 75c. Open daily. Dorothy J. Blair, Manager.

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHITNEY'S
The only department store in Albany that gives you the service of CHARGA-PLATE with your charge account.
OPEN AN ACCOUNT TODAY

Let us have a chance to serve you well with
COAL, COKE or FUEL OIL
John T. D. Blackburn Inc.
Foot of Colonie St. Call 4-9111

Buy
FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

Easter Flowers
APRIL 13
Danker
121 North Pearl Street

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-2 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASTER MARKETS, Inc.
40 Main Street
The best of everything for your table at prices that will please you
Shop here for quality, good value and service
Parking 4-3228

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

Watch Our Windows
next week for our first presentation of beautiful spring footwear
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 Court St.

The Smell of Spring is in the Air
Days are getting longer—streams are beginning to break through their icy bonds. Soon Pussy-willows. Already our Millinery and Coal Departments are showing the first interesting arrivals of the New season.
See them today
at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1473-1473 TUCKAHOE

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3200

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued.)

Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING
PRESSING
DULETO TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Drive In and Save On
LAUNDRY—CLEANING
at
BRACE-McGUIRE
CLEANERS • LAUNDERERS
3 STORES
• 3130 MAIN AT CUSTER
• 40 HIGH NEAR MAIN
• 152 ELMWOOD Near NORTH
PHONE GArfield 0078

AAA COAL & COKE CO.
Reading Laundered
COAL
Every Ton Guaranteed
Fireplace and Furnace
WOOD
Phone HU. 1580

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

PERMANENT WAVES

Machine and Machineless from $3.50 to $10
The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt
1165 Delaware Avenue LINcoln 5410

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 2310 for Service

CORTLAND

HUDSON
GENTRY and CRUMB
Hudson Automobiles
139½ MAIN STREET

ELMIRA

PERSONAL LOANS
for any
USEFUL PURPOSE
"Business Opportunity, Taxes" Education, Travel, Insurance
Low Cost, Simple Requirements
ELMIRA BANK & TRUST COMPANY
6 Convenient Offices
A MARINE MIDLAND BANK

GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating
Oil Burners
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

20% off on all
DRY CLEANING
Send Now and Save
Robison & Smith, Inc.
Launderers and Cleaners

HORNELL

R. H. CARTER
Commercial and Industrial
Electrical Construction
76 Seneca St. Phone 848
Hornell, N. Y.

ITHACA

EXPERT REPAIRING
Bring your watches, clocks and jewelry for a check up and needed repairs
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
Jewelers

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATER'S, Grocers
111 E. State St. Phone 2161

They're Big, Beautiful Bargains!
1941 FRIGIDAIRES
at Rothschild's

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN

New Spring Coats and Dresses
Bigelow's
ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW COMPANY

SEW AND SAVE
New Spring Fabrics at Special Prices
NELSON'S of JAMESTOWN

KENMORE

OPEN MONDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS

Edmond's Beauty Salon

3109 Delaware Ave., Kenmore Ph. RI. 4021

Save at
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.'s
ANNUAL FEBRUARY SALE
2962 Delaware Ave.

Moeloth & Hofert Jewelers
DIAMONDS—SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5894

MODERN MEAT MARKET
Choice Meats
Butter—Eggs—Poultry
DE 3360 3104 Delaware Ave.

Kenmore Boot Shop
Treadeasy Shoes *for Women*
Health Spot Shoes *for Men*
Simplex Flexies *for Children*
2870 Delaware Avenue RI. 2064

LARCHMONT

Accessory Shop
SPORTSWEAR—GIRDLES
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
GLOVES
1931 Palmer Avenue

WEAVER'S
RESTAURANT
Delicious, Home Cooked Food Served in a Refined, Friendly Atmosphere
Boston Post Rd. at Larchmont Ave.

V. H. KOROGLIAN & CO.
COMPLETE RUG SERVICE
CALL LARCHMONT 429
SALES—SERVICE
Broadloom Carpets, Oriental Rugs
138 BOSTON POST ROAD

Long Island

BALDWIN

THE BALDWIN BAKERY
Delicious
Pies — Cakes — Pastry
82 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

JESSALYN YARN SHOP
96 S. GRAND AVENUE
Prop., LOUISE MEYER
For your favorite RECRUIT KNIT a scarf, a sweater or socks

FAR ROCKAWAY

DAVID'S SHOES
1009 CENTRAL AVENUE
SALE
Nationally Advertised Brands
⅓ to ½ of original prices
Our Sale Prices, $2.95 to $4.95

GENERAL INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
H. M. VOEHL CO.
2135 MOTT AVENUE
Phone: Far Rockaway 7-2425—7-2728

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 7-7658-J, Monday, Tuesday and Friday, 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. Every evening except Saturday and Sunday, 8-7.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
The World's Leading Oil Burner
JOSEPH V. CRONIN
136-69 Roosevelt Ave. Fl. 9-7730

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Independence 3-4400
MIRRORS, VENETIAN BLINDS
PAINTINGS

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long-Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on Premises
41-24 158th St. Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 3-5555

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING—Whitestone

CAMPO
Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones Fl. 9-6977 Fl. 9-6957

O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints
Hardware
and Housefurnishings
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. Fl. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Blvd. 8-3090, 10 to 12 Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES Corporation
109-30 159th Street REpublic 9-5360

Shelbourne Garage
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given

Esso
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1239

CHAS. F. BOERNER
Grocer
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-6580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let us call for your washing
Kew Gardens Laundry
81-67 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 7-2799

FREEPORT

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
25 HENRY STREET
FREEPORT 2820
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

UNITED FOOD STORE
HERMAN REIMER, Prop.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries and Delicatessen
27 So. Main St. Call FREE. 913-923

NU-BLUE SUNOCO
CARL GROEPLER'S
SERVICE STATION
Expert Automobile Repairs
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Cor. N. Davis and Main St. Phone 2895

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

The Magic Circle Book Shop
--Any Book Published--
Books Gifts Greeting Cards
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
84 Middle Neck Rd., Great Neck 1699

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

UHLEMANN'S BAKE SHOP
We Specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes
56 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 1960

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK (Continued)

BIENER PONTIAC CORP.
Sales and Service
New and Used Cars
250-21 No. Boulevard, Little Neck
Phone Bayside 9-6300

You may Phone With Confidence to
BAUER'S QUALITY MEAT MARKET
Great Neck 832-1264 — 66 Middle Neck Rd.
Manhasset 2290 — 368 Plandome Rd.
Always Quality and Economy

Fleur de Lis Flower Shop
EMILE FARDEL
Beauty—Quality
Excellent Service
Flowers for Every Occasion
80 Middle Neck Road — Phone 632

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. — G. N. 3695

WILLARD'S
"FEBRUARY LAMP SALE"
Table Lamps with English, French and Chinese Bases
Reg. $10.00 now $7.74 Reg. $8 and $7 now $4.74 Reg. $5.00 now $3.74.

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

COSLOW'S YOUTH CENTER
Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK — 2 — Fulton Ave. HEMPSTEAD
STORES
OPEN EVENINGS

BETTER
SAFETY-TESTED
USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Main and Bedell Streets
Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468

Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

LYONS & PETZINER
Fully Equipped Drug Store
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
FREE DELIVERY
308 Front Street (opposite Main)
Hempstead 7317

PROMPT FAMILY LAUNDRY, Inc.
IMPROVED LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Use Any of These Convenient Tel. Numbers: Hempstead 7150, Freeport 7495, Fieldstone 3-1653, Lynbrook 280, Long Beach 898

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
E. 2ND ST., OFF ROSLYN ROAD
Garden City 8911 — Hempstead 635
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 9-6327, 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
NEWTOWN 9-6731, 6732, 6733

Baldwin's Food Market
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
High Grade Groceries
Selected Fruits and Vegetables
Honor Brand Frosted Foods
84-03 Northern Blvd. Jackson Heights

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410
We Call and Deliver — Phone HAvemeyer 9-2277

TOWN & COUNTRY CLEANERS
All Work Done on Premises
3 Hour Service
Suits and Plain Dresses ..... 50c up
74-10 37th Avenue — Jackson Heights

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET — Hav. 4-0422

SHELLEY'S
BAKE SHOP
82-11 Roosevelt Ave.

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
81-01 37TH AVENUE — Hav. 9-8968

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street — HAV. 9-5000

JAMAICA

Tel. Jamaica 6-8520 Eve Appointments
ROSE RAY
Beauty Shoppe
Formerly of Hollywood
Beauty Culture Complete
88-17 Merrick Road (166th Street)

LYNBROOK

Theatre Beauty Shoppe
Artistic Beauty Culture in all its Branches
341 Merrick Rd.
Lynbrook 2245

Phone Lynbrook 4569
Buy with Confidence
H. H. KOCH
Jeweler
373 Sunrise Highway, Lynbrook, N. Y.

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal White-Red — Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. — Tel. Lyn. 10280

LYNBROOK—Malverne

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
MALVERNE DELICATESSEN
255 Hempstead Ave., Lynbrook 2443 — Malverne, L. I. Free Delivery

MANHASSET

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

MANHASSET FLORIST
Flowers for all occasions by Wire
Irene Kaufman — 456 Plandome Rd.
Tel. Manhasset 760

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4— Sales • And • Service Telephone Manhasset —4

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 — Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. — Phone P. W. 2450

QUEENS VILLAGE

FAYS
Scientific Corseting
Hosiery — *Gloves*
Lingerie — *Sportswear*
216-13 JAMAICA AVENUE

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS — SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED O. K. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R. G. SEIBERT, Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. — Phone Ho 5-5161

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES — Ford — SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED — Hempstead and 90th Ave. Hollis 5-0020
Used Cars — Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd. Hollis 5-2220

QUEENS VILLAGE
Floral Park

FURNITURE
Rugs—Draperies—Upholstering
Colonial Galleries
WILLIAM H. DAYTON, Pres.
139 Tulip Avenue — *Floral Park 4455*

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
Virginia 9-2110
106-09 Jamaica Ave.

Established 20 Years — Virginia 9-5274
TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP
JOHN M. WILSON, Prop.
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose
—Mallory Hats—
And Other Nationally Known Brands
JAMAICA and MYRTLE AVENUES

Upholstering
Slip Covers
Venetian Blinds
DU BOIS UPHOLSTERING CO.
108-20 Jamaica Avenue — Cleve. 3-1922
Member Buy-O-Matic Plan

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings — BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS — Receptions
Dinners — Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. — Rich. Hill 2-2530

L. SERADARIAN
Rugs, Carpets
and Stair Cushions
Cleaners of Fine Rugs and Carpets
112-04 Jamaica Avenue
Phone CLeveland 3-8756

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS
Pharmacy
ELIZABETH ARDEN BATH LUXURIES, EARLY AMERICAN TOILETRIES, CHANEL, LENTHERIC, MATCHABELLI
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Fuel Oils, Building Materials
Stone, Gravel, Cement
Electric Refrigerators
Washing Machines
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE
161 East Boston Post Road

Ditman's
SMART CORSETRY
SKILLFUL FITTING
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES—BAGS
232 Mamaroneck Avenue

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

YORK SHOE STORES
Headquarters for
RED CROSS SHOES
$6.50
21 Fourth Avenue — Oakwood 7296

FRED C. ROSCHER
Stationery
Greeting Cards
Corona Typewriters
39 FOURTH AVENUE

Long Island

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

Hamblen's
Dairy Products, Nuts, Evaporated Fruits, Candies
MONARCH FINER FOODS
Oakwood 6266 — 113 Fourth Avenue

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street — Tel. 2527

Record Values in Everything You Need
for home, auto or personal use
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
115 Broadway — Newburgh

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
KINNEY OIL COMPANY, Inc.
Distributors Esso Products
FUEL OIL and GASOLINE
River Road — Tel 292 — Newburgh

SAVE 20% and more
during our
FEBRUARY SALE
BURGER'S
26-28 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AUTOMATIC OIL SUPPLY!
Our Remote Control Fuel Oil Delivery Service keeps your tank *automatically* supplied with sufficient oil for your needs. No checking; no *run-outs!* Just put the responsibility on US! No charge for this unique service. Just
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Featuring
KAY DUNHILL DRESSES
Original Shirt Frocks of Distinction
PLYMOUTH SHOPS, Inc.
(Next to Schrafft's)
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

D. W. Simpson
Jeweler
Exclusive Lenox Agency
Clocks—Watches and Jewelry Repair
496 MAIN STREET
LENOX — NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
Hardware—Paints—Sporting Goods
ALL ELECTRIC HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES
Up-to-Date Gas Station
458 NORTH AVE. — HAM. 2050

LIEBMAN'S
Quality Apparel for Children from Kindergarten to High School
Main Street at Church Street
NEW ROCHELLE N. Y.

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 — Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687, 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
TELEPHONE DEWEY 9-1600
FRANK WUNDERLICH
2901 Avenue I
MUSIC LESSONS
IN YOUR HOME
Any Part of Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens
PIANO — CLARINET — ACCORDION — SAXOPHONE

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn (Continued)

BUNNY SHERMAN
Millinery
7712 Fifth Avenue

The Harper Method Shop

Mrs. Helga Nelson
Permanent Waving
885 FLATBUSH AVE.
Corner Church Ave.
National City Bank Building
Buckminster 2-5907 Suite 212

VOGEL, Inc.
GARAGE & SERVICE STA.
254 Bay Ridge Ave. Tel. Shore Road 5-9650
Standard — Mobilgas — GAS
V and Z Branch 6202 THIRD AVENUE
OIL — SUNOCO — GAS

Manhattan

Choice Meats, Poultry, Sea Food
CIRCLE MARKET
145 Columbus Ave., New York City
ENdicott 2-3791-2
84A Montague St., Brooklyn
MAin 4-0005-4
Telephone Orders Promptly Filled
RE 2-5498 — Estab. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

Staten Island

PORT RICHMOND

Ranges—Vacuum Cleaners
Washing Machines
Replacement Parts in Stock
APPLIANCE SALES & SERVICE CO.
408 Richmond Avenue — Gib. 2-7080-8516
Ironers—Refrigerators—Radios

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

SALES—SERVICE
CHEVROLET
Dependable Used Cars
ISLAND CHEVROLET, Inc.
1316 Castleton Avenue, W. N. B.
Phone Gib. 2-7900-1

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PELHAM

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

POUGHKEEPSIE

You'll Find Your
FASHION FIRSTS
At **LUCKEY'S** at the price that you want to pay.
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

Cherry Pies
Pastries
Washington Logs
Appropriate Cakes
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street — Phone 3503

VAN DYK
H. Witzork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street — Phone 3528-W

FEBRUARY DOESN'T HAVE TO BE a dark month! You can make it always bright — with lovely
FLOWERS
SALTFORD
18 Cannon St. — Phone 538

FLEMING'S
Where young men find the wearables they like
YOUNG MEN'S SHOP
Cor. Cannon and Liberty Sts.

ROCHESTER

Edith Ellis OF ROCHESTER
SUNDAY DINNERS
Special Sunday Night Suppers, 50c
38 East Avenue
"A Tenth Ward Institution"
PARMELE — Esso — SERVICE
1051 Dewey Ave. cor. Birr St.
Glen. 7396 — H. T. Parmele

NEW YORK CITY

ROCHESTER (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Culver 5108. Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. — Monroe 3050

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver — Culver 451-452

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East — Glen 6161

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FINEST COAL
FUEL OIL — COKE
A. R. **MILLER** INC.
500 WEST AVE. — GENESEE 20

Geo. Dietrich, Pres.
J. E. Hasselwander, Treas.
Geo. Dietrich Co., Inc.
Insurance of Every Description
Lincoln Alliance Bank Building
Stone 78-7380

Bartholomay
Pasteurized
MILK—CREAM
Phone Main 6520

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

CROUCH & BEAHAN Co.
formerly
E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL — COKE — OIL
99 Dewey Ave. — Glen 350

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. — Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

RYE

Service on All Oil Burners
Rye Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
TEL. 1231
'blue coal' — Fuel Oil

SCARSDALE

FRANZ SIGEL
INSURANCE
Harwood Bldg., Scarsdale, N. Y.
Consult me for information and advice on any kind of insurance
Telephone Scarsdale 5858

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
EASY WASHERS, FRIGIDAIRES
CHAMBERS' RANGES
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
11 SPENCER PLACE

OSCAR'S AMOCO SERVICE
Gray Rock Road
AUTO REPAIR
LUBRICATION—WASHING
"Courtesy and Service Our Motto"
Phone Scarsdale 1718

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars. 3900, W. P. 8868

SCHENECTADY

PEOPLE'S FOOD MARKET
Meats, Groceries, Fruits
Vegetables
Headquarters for Will and Baumer Hand-dipt Candles
1291 Rugby Road — Phones 4-4461, 4-4462

BETTER CARE FOR YOUR CLOTHES
A Service for Every Budget
KILLIP'S LAUNDRY
134 South Ferry St. — Phone 4-9213
Discount for Cash and Carry

NEW YORK CITY

SCHENECTADY (Continued)

Nu Back
TRADE-MARK
Foundation Garments
With or Without Inner-Belts
$3.50 to $10
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street — Tel. 4-9111

BOOKS — TOYS — GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Barneys
for
FURNITURE

SCOTIA

"Nothing is too much trouble!"
WAYNE R. BROWN
COAL
Office 51 Mohawk Ave. — Phone 6-0549
D & H Anthracite

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

HOME FOOD CO.
Cafeteria and Bakery
118 S. Salina — 457 S. Salina

Henry P. Hallenbeck, Inc.
GROCERIES *and* MEATS
Dependable Service Always
239-43 South Ave. Tel. 5-3151—5-3154
We Deliver

BROWN BROS. HARDWARE & PAINT
CORPORATION
TWO STORES
S. SALINA AT BRIGHTON
SOUTH AVE. AT BRIGHTON

Barnes Flower Shop
205 E. Jefferson St. — Tel. 2-2167

CAPEHART PHONOGRAPH-RADIOS
Famous exclusive turn-over record changer
Information and catalogs upon request
CLARK MUSIC CO.
416 S. SALINA STREET
Columbia and Victor Records

UTICA

Gifts — Leather Goods, Books, Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street
BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street — Phone 4-3175

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street — Utica 4-1842

"LYNN" HOT STEAM "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates Without Obligation
Service on All Makes
LUX BROS., INC.
213 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. — Ph. 4-0320

Complete Car Service
Tires, Batteries
Brakes, Lubrication
Washing, Auto Supplies
Firestone
Genesee and South Sts.
Utica

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 COLUMBIA STREET — TEL. 4-0133
Just Back of First Citizens Bank

WATERTOWN

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

WATERTOWN (Continued)

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
FEBRUARY 21 and 22
DOLLAR DAYS
Come and see what exciting things your dollars will do in every department of the store! Two days only—Friday and Saturday, February 21 and 22.
Empsall's

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALL YOUR TIRE NEEDS
will be met here courteously and efficiently
Tire Service Inc.
Special Attention to Women Drivers!
U.S. TIRES
45 Orawaupum St.
White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 1245

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

HUNDREDS of COLOR IDEAS for your HOME!
Borrow a copy of the
PAINT and COLOR STYLE GUIDE
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
135 East Post Road — W. P. 3420

Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other laundry—or with any of a similar name.

PONTIAC
The New LEADER for 1941
For a Better Deal See
WHITE PLAINS-PONTIAC
61 Westchester Ave. — W. P. 10100
473 Mamaroneck Ave. — W. P. 10101

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

TEL. DRUSS-ROEMER DRUGS W. P. 260
Full line of toiletries and those many things you've grown accustomed to buying in the drug store.
MAIN, COR. MAMARONECK AVE.

WHITE PLAINS DAIRY
36 LAKE STREET
Samuel Hustis — W. P. 2565

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
261 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

UNITED CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
Repairing and Altering Expertly Done
CALL AND DELIVER
103 Mamaroneck Ave. — W. P. 4310

AUTHORIZED GENERAL ELECTRIC DEALER
Chas. J. Goyert & Co., Inc.
Automatic Heating—Air-Conditioning
24-Hour Service on All Makes
BURNERS—CONDITIONERS FUEL OIL
210 S. Lexington Ave. — Wh. Plains 2725-2726

YONKERS

YORK SHOE STORES
Headquarters for
RED CROSS SHOES
$6.50
18 Main Street — Yonkers 2104

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
2574—2575—2576—2577
Specials Wednesdays and Saturdays

FINAL SALE OF ALL WINTER COATS
Savings 50%
New Spring Fashions Arriving Daily
The Fashion Shop
10 Main Street

Exclusively for Men
• DE ROBERTS •
BARBER SHOP
This thoroughly masculine department is a great favorite with men. The most modern equipment. Telephone service at every chair.
47 Main Street — Tel. Yon. 6435

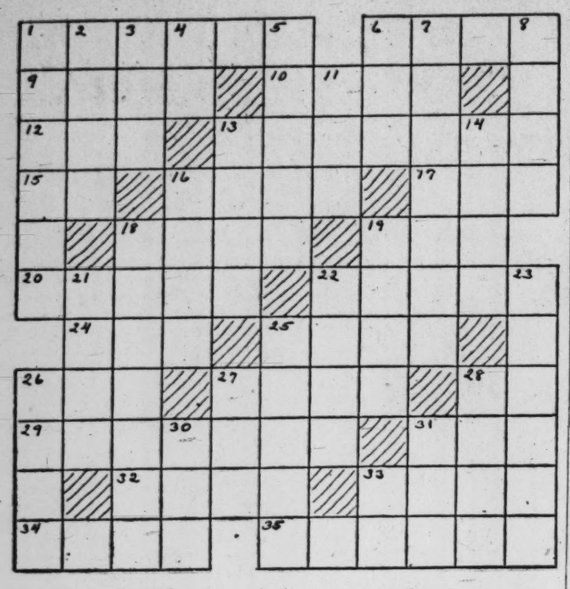
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What ornamental shrub is widely planted for hedges?
6—What insect builds a mud nest?
9—Who is Alfio's wife in "Cavalleria Rusticana"?
10—What is an unsightly or useless plant?
12—To request.
13—What is an ornithologist?
15—Symbol for neon is what?
16—Air.
17—What is a climbing plant?
18—What place would yield precious stones?
19—What prefix denotes "before"?
20—Nose of the elephant is what?
22—What is sliced bread dried and browned over a fire?
24—John Day River is in what State (abbr.)?
25—What is one of compartments of a honeycomb?
26—Who was a Biblical high priest?
27—Mirth.
28—What prefix means "twice"?
29—What is the name of another person assumed by the author of a work?
31—To lubricate.
32—Glorify.
33—What is a river of Italy?
34—Who was Norse god of thunder?
35—What island is so called because of day on which it was discovered?

Down

1—What is any body, except a comet or meteor, that revolves about sun of our solar system?
2—What plant has prickly stem and showy flower?
3—Family or kind.
4—What is the old Dominion State (abbr.)?
5—What is a strong thread used for binding small parcels?
6—To marry.
7—Who is commander-in-chief of a navy?
8—Small horse for children.
11—Before.
13—What serves as sleeping place in a ship's forecastle?
14—Prayers.
16—Prong of fork is what?
18—What Spanish painter had a color named after him?
19—A long, heavy rod.
21—To turn over and over.
22—To abound.
23—Fashioner of garments.
25—What is an important river of Scotland?
26—If you were in Seattle, Washington, in what direction would you travel to reach Spokane?
27—What is an African antelope?
28—What is any twining stem or flexible shoot?
30—What is used to propel a dory?
31—What is a morsel left at a meal?
33—While.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Chile has issued a set of five stamps to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the formation of Santiago del Nuevo Estremo, the present capital city of Santiago.

The 1.80 pesos in ultramarine color shows a reproduction of a painting by Pedro Subercaseaux, a Chilian artist. This picture shows Valdivia and his followers being greeted by native Indians.

The 40c., green, shows a portrait of Valdivia. Pizarro granted Chile to him and in 1541 Valdivia turned Santiago into a fortified town.

On the 1.10p., crimson, is shown a half length figure of Vicuna Mackenna who became the city's mayor in 1880.

The 10c., red, reveals Camilo Henriques who founded the first Chilian newspaper "La Aorora" in 1813.

On the 3.60p., dark blue, is shown a likeness of Diego Barros Arana who was one of Chile's foremost educators.

Stamps From Other Lands

Bulgaria—Two new stamps have been issued in honor of printing. The 1 leva, green, shows a portrait of Gutenberg and commemorates the five-hundredth anniversary of the printing press. The 2 levas, brown, has a portrait of Karastoyanoff, the first Bulgarian printer, and commemorates the one-hundredth anniversary of the installation of his printing press.

Greece—A special stamp has been overprinted for "General Relief" of postal employees.

Hungary—The "Artists" set of stamps in four values is reported to be released in souvenir sheet form.

Japan—The next National Parks series is to appear in March and will consist of eight stamps the designs of which will illustrate scenery in Daitonzan, Niitaka-Arisan and Tsugitaka-Taroko, the three public reservations in Formosa.

Luxemburg—Many of the values of the Grand Duchess Charlotte issue along with other issues have been surcharged with new values.

Norway—Three new stamps have been issued representing a variation of the Lion Rampant design. The values are the 1½.k, 3k. and 5k.

Yugoslavia—A series of four values has been issued for the benefit of the Ljubljana war memorials. The 0.50p plus 0.50p., light green, shows St. Peter's memorial at Ljubljana; the 1d. plus 1d., brown, portrays three types of womanhood of Yugoslavia, the Serbian, Croatian and Slovenian; the 1d.50 plus 1d.50, green, pictures the chapel Kaimaktchalan, and the 2d. plus 2d., purple and blue violet, show the facade of the Brezje mausoleum.

United States Stamps

Postmaster General Frank C. Walker has announced that Montpelier, Vermont state capital, had been selected as the first-day sale post office for the new Vermont commemorative postage stamp.

The Vermont stamp, which is to be of the three-cent denomination, is being released on March 4, 1941, in connection with the 150th anniversary of Vermont's admission to statehood.

Stamp collectors desirous of obtaining first-day covers may forward their requests together with cash or postal money order remittances to the Postmaster, Montpelier, Vermont.

Four of Chile's commemorative stamps.

A Verse for Today . . .

For he shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways.—Ps. 91:11.

In Lighter Vein

Obvious

While examining a class in grammar the inspector wrote a sentence on the blackboard and asked if any boy could see anything peculiar about it. After a long pause, one small boy put up his hand.

"Yes," said the inspector encouragingly, "what do you see remarkable about it?"

"Please, sir, the bad writing, sir."—Montreal Star.

Unfinished Symphony

The village orchestra had just rehearsed the overture for the sixth time.

"Thank you," said the composer, who was also the conductor. "At last you have given me a true interpretation of my work."

"Gee!" whispered the man with the trombone, "that's queer. I've got two pages to play yet."—Montreal Star.

Password

"Now remember, Pat," said a sergeant to an Irish soldier, "the password is Saxe—after Marshal Saxe, you know."

"Shure," said Pat, "Oi'll never forget it. Wasn't my father a miller and my uncle a coalman?"

Later in the day, the Irishman was challenged. "Bags," he replied. —Montreal Star.

Party Fun

Honeymoon Express

An ingenious young lady recently used the following novel plan for announcing her engagement:

"For her table centerpiece she used a toy locomotive decorated attractively with flowers. At each place there was a small inexpensive train, consisting of an engine, a passenger car and a freight car. The freight car was filled with salted nuts. A top layer of rice was put over the nuts. White ribbon bows were tied to each train. On the place card was written the following:

Toot! Toot! The Honeymoon Express is off,
It's Limited—to two!
The Engineer's Dan Cupid,
And the passengers — guess who?

The "passengers'" names were written on the back of the card.

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Bessie L. Carn, Akron, Ohio

Borglum Carvings, Mount Rushmore, South Dakota

What appear to be curls on the top of Washington's head are, in reality, the outfits of the workmen engaged on this huge project.

Analogy Test

By Giles Miller

Select the right answer for each statement below; several alternative answers are given, only one of which is correct. In each case, underline only one word or phrase.

1. "The Blue Boy" is to Gainsborough as "Little Boy Blue" is to **(Eugene Field, John Greenleaf Whittier, James Russell Lowell, Washington Irving, Mark Twain).**
2. Friction matches are to John Walker as vulcanization of rubber is to **(Thomas Edison, George Eastman, Charles Goodyear, Alfred Nobel, Cyrus McCormick).**
3. Des Moines is to Iowa as Baton Rouge is to **(Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana).**
4. Distance of the earth from the moon is to 240,000 miles as the diameter of the earth is to **(25,000 miles, 8,000 miles, 12,000 miles, 5,000 miles, 14,000 miles).**
5. New England is to Maine as New England is to **(South Carolina, New Jersey, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts).**
6. Adler Planetarium is to Chicago as the Hayden Planetarium is to **(New York, Boston, Los Angeles, Detroit, Cleveland).**

Your score on this test is based on the number of correct answers underlined. The correct answers and rating table appear elsewhere on this page.

Daily Anecdote

Although possessed of great modesty respecting his own person, George Washington insisted that due respect be shown toward all the titles and offices bestowed upon him by his fellow-countrymen.

One day during the Revolution a messenger arrived from General Howe under a flag of truce with a letter addressed to "Mr. Washington." The General took the communication, glanced at the superscription, and said, "Why, this letter is not for me! It is directed to a planter in Virginia. I will keep it and give it to him at the end of the war."

Then, putting the letter in his pocket, he ordered a resumption of the hostilities. In an hour another letter arrived addressed to "His Excellency, General Washington."—Wall Street Journal.

Daily Quotation

HE who ceases to be better, ceases to be good.—OLIVER CROMWELL.

Cabbages and Kings

• "The" and "of" are the most commonly used words in writing. • At the New York Zoological Park, there are animals that are fed at intervals of from once every five minutes to once every two weeks. • Frozen meat may be cooked in frozen condition, although thawed meat cooks more rapidly. • A Florida industrial plant is producing grapefruit seed oil, found useful in textile dyeing. • An egg is nearly two-thirds water. • Since 1934, 5,200 whales have been tagged in the effort to learn more about their habits, and about 200 tagged whales have been recovered, indicating that those whales returned to the same area each summer. • The United States now has about 32,245,000 people living on farms, which is close to the all-time high record of 1916—32,530,000.

Did You Ever Wonder

How, When, and Where Academies Began?

The term academy had its origin in the name given to a philosophic school founded about 400 years before the beginning of the Christian Era by Plato. Plato's school was known as the Academy, and his followers as Academics.

Plato's school was held in a grove or pleasure garden near the city of Athens. The grove, according to legend, belonged to the ancient Trojan hero, Academus. It was surrounded by walls built by Hipparchus, and was beautified by walks and fountains.

Plato taught in the grove of Academus for nearly half a century, and after him his followers continued to use it for their headquarters. The original academy was an association of young men who were eager to extend their store of knowledge and who sought the aid, in this endeavor, of the Greek philosopher. The term, consequently, has since been applied to more modern associations of those interested in the promotion of literature, science, or art.

One of the most famous of modern academies is the French Academy. It traces its beginnings to the meeting, in 1630, of ten men in the house of Valentin Conrart to discuss literary, artistic, and scientific matters, and questions of the day. These meetings continued, and in 1634 Cardinal Richelieu learned of the society and offered to arrange matters so that it could meet under government patronage and authority. His offer was accepted and in January of the following year a royal edict proclaimed the society to be an academy, with Cardinal Richelieu as its patron.

To be elected a member of the Academy is one of the highest honors that can be bestowed on a Frenchman, and the members (the number of which is strictly limited) are known as "the forty immortals."

In the United States the term is no longer as frequently employed as in earlier times as a name for institutions of learning. Its chief present-day use seems to be as a designation for secondary schools which prepare young people for college.

—W. P. Keasbey

PLATO IN THE GROVE OF ACADEMUS

Analogy Test Answers and Rating Table

1. Eugene Field
2. Charles Goodyear
3. Louisiana
4. 8,000 miles
5. Massachusetts
6. New York

0-1: Poor
2: Fair
3: Average
4-5: Very good
6: Superior

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Neighbor Nations

Seattle, Wash.

Up in the northwest corner of the United States many people travel across the invisible border into Canada to visit friends and relatives and to shop in Vancouver stores.

The only evidence to mark the international line at the little town of Blaine is a large white arch which bears on one side the inscription, "Children of a Common Mother," and on the other side, "May these gates never be closed."

These inscriptions are borne out concretely as one travels up through Canada and into Vancouver. The writer recently had occasion to observe the courtesies and friendliness shown by her Canadian brothers.

In one instance she was seeking directions to a point across the city and stopped her car at a busy intersection while her passenger got out to ask directions. A traffic policeman across the street who whistled and informed her that the corner was a busy point. Upon telling him her difficulty, he very courteously said he would show her the way. He telephoned headquarters, jumped into his official car and escorted the visitors across the city and on out to the suburban street they were searching for, a distance of several miles; then, with a cheery smile and a wave of his hand, he bade them good luck and returned to his post.

These evidences of international good will make us "partners of a glorious hope."

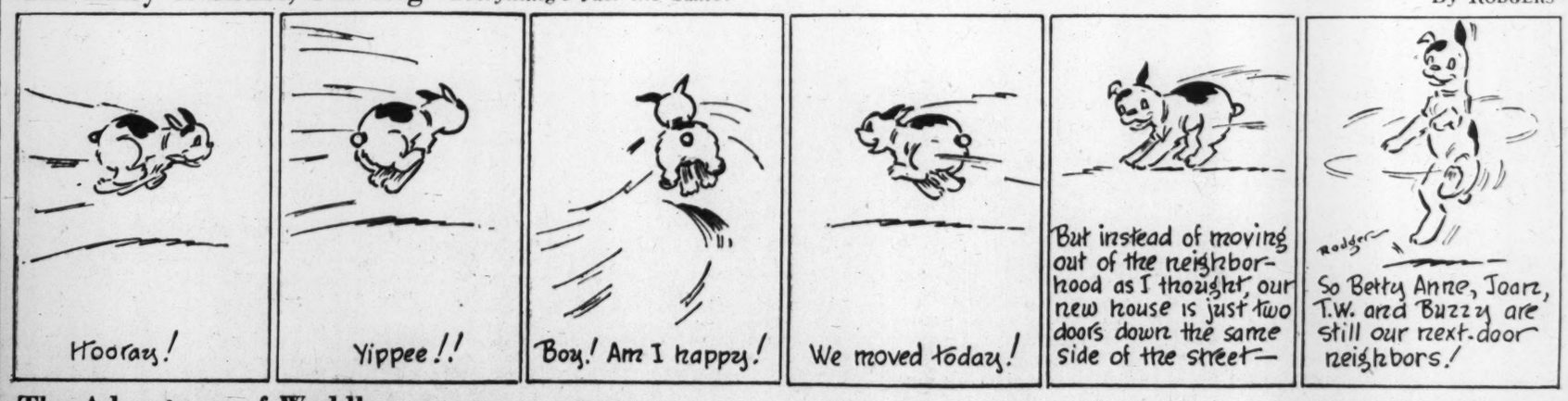
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Culprit*

By LE PELLEY

SHHH-H!
SHH-H NOTHING! I THINK IT'S SILLY TRYING TO FIND OUT WHO TAKES THE PROFESSOR'S BONE SPECIMENS
URK!
WHAT'S THE MATTER?
IF YOU WANT TO SEE WHO'S WALKING OFF WITH THE PROFESSOR'S SPECIMENS — TAKE A LOOK!
IS IT WHO I THINK IT IS?

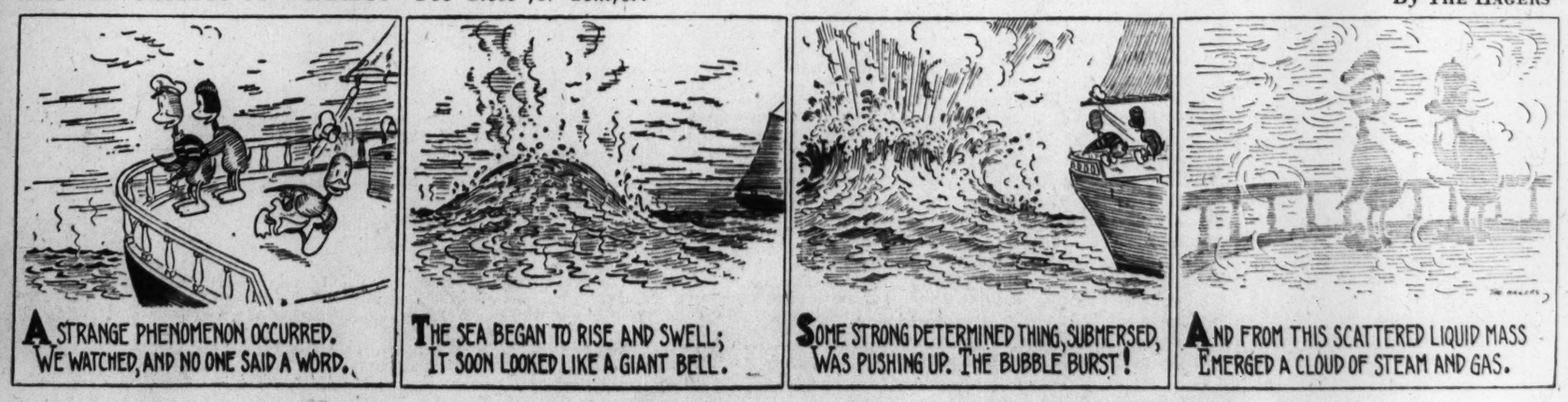
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Everything's Just the Same!*

By RODGERS


Hooray!
Yippee!!
Boy! Am I happy!
We moved today!
But instead of moving out of the neighborhood as I thought, our new house is just two doors down the same side of the street—
So Betty Anne, Joan, T.W. and Buzzy are still our next-door neighbors!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Too Close for Comfort*

By THE HAGERS


A STRANGE PHENOMENON OCCURRED. WE WATCHED, AND NO ONE SAID A WORD.
THE SEA BEGAN TO RISE AND SWELL; IT SOON LOOKED LIKE A GIANT BELL.
SOME STRONG DETERMINED THING, SUBMERSED, WAS PUSHING UP. THE BUBBLE BURST!
AND FROM THIS SCATTERED LIQUID MASS EMERGED A CLOUD OF STEAM AND GAS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Facing the Hazards

Senate debate on the Lend-Lease Bill is doing at least one service—it is clearing the air. The decision to give all-out aid to Britain, when made, as it evidently will be made through this bill, will be a thoroughly conscious, well-pondered resolve, made without illusions as to the hazards and responsibilities assumed.

Everyone hopes, as this newspaper from the first has hoped and yet believes, that full-hearted, generous help to the defenders of democracy at Britain's gates will prevent war from knocking at America's door.

In war or diplomacy as in other human experience, the full consequences of any course cannot be positively known until the steps called for are taken. Many things must be done on faith. Seldom if ever has there been a nobler occasion for faith than in the present crisis.

Even the opponents of the bill declare their hope that Britain shall not lose. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg says the "small, independent countries . . . must regain their independence in any just peace"; and how, pray tell, shall such a peace be made except Nazi aggression be put down?

Senator Hiram Johnson argues that "there is no need now for additional aid to Britain" but that Britain is receiving and will receive all aid consistent with American safety. The essence of the matter is, of course, that in the opinion of millions, the only aid consistent with long-run American safety, or with the safety of peace-loving nations anywhere, is aid sufficient to insure that Britain can turn back the tide of attack.

The argument presented by the friends of the bill is open-eyed and candid. They do not promise that America can avoid war by lending armament to Britain. They consider the prospects of war to be less by that road than by waiting supinely for America to be surrounded—as developments in the Pacific show could soon be the case.

Senator Josiah W. Bailey frankly says the proposed act is "intervention" and may be taken as "provocation" but that the totalitarian Powers act without provocation as quickly as with it.

Proponents hold that, in Senator Alben Barkley's words, "There is but one way to stop a conqueror. That way is to defeat him."

An international adventurer, of whatever race, is not to be stopped by setting limits to what society will do to stop him. The determination must be there to defend civilization at whatever cost. Otherwise the brigand knows merely what bid he has to top—or threaten to top.

Hence Senator Warren R. Austin is realistic when he exclaims: "If it ever becomes necessary for us to fight, we will fight."

It is that sort of determination which is necessary if America and the world are not to be bullied by fear. No true American will seek a fight; but if the world is to have justice and order, believers in the rights of men and nations must be willing to strive harder for their convictions than believers in force will strive for plunder.

Shopping for Defense

Shopping is not what it used to be. In the United States, it looms up much larger in 1941 than ever before. Buying a dress, a couple of lamb chops, a new hat or a pair of shoes, is still important shopping and, in the aggregate, perhaps the biggest shopping. But large-scale shopping, and sometimes for unusual items, highlights the news. A New York man advertised the other day that he wanted to buy a church, to maintain as a memorial for his son. A Birmingham, Alabama, man recently bought a village consisting of 379 homes and 1,000 acres of land from a coal and iron company.

Uncle Sam's defense shopping runs into astronomical figures and almost fantastic quantities—battleships, tanks, guns, planes, food, clothing, equipment and many other items too numerous, if not too big, to mention. He has just purchased 525,000 yards of mosquito netting and 20,000,000 yards of cotton cloth. And in New York, Father Knickerbocker is buying wire screens to keep eels out of the city's water supply pipes.

The consumer member of the National Defense Advisory Commission warns that meat prices are too high, even with the heavy purchases for Army purposes. The consumer needs no urging from the Government to keep his or her eye on prices in ordinary shopping. Uncle Sam, in placing his big orders, is likewise price-conscious. A fraction of a cent means a big difference in buying cloth when the yardage runs into millions. Money's worth—value for every dollar—is the important aim. This kind of economy has a big contribution to make to the defense effort. "Millions for defense, but not one cent for waste," would not be a bad slogan for individual or nation.

"Peace" for Greece?

Hitler's demand that "Greece, her knees in suppliance bent," should sue for the kind of Pax Romana Mussolini might grant, recalls once again the swollen figure encountered by Alice in her world of fantasy, and his famous assertion. What could such "peace" mean? "When I use a word," said Humpty Dumpty, "it means what I choose it to mean, no more, no less."

By this time the Greeks should be able to construe that "pax," with all its Nazi-Fascist implications, and they may have their own term for it.

Anglo-Americana

Anglo-American co-operation should not run aground on it, but the fact ought to be recognized that sometimes British is American in reverse. Both peoples demand very much the same things. Only the demands come of the opposite sides of the "railroad track," or as one might say in Britain from "below stairs" instead of from the drawing room.

American multi-millionaires have been heard boasting that their butlers were Ph. D.'s. The self-made man is content to gather unto himself dollars rather than diplomas. But in his servants he must have something intellectual to admire. In Britain, one gathers from reading an advertisement, the servant requires that the employer have "the brains." Thus: "Young woman, capable, wishes to cook or run house for interesting people."

But when you pursue this thing to its fundamentals what do you find? That both peoples want to hear original opinions, stated independently and even stoutly, and based on the most liberal education available. They wish to move in an atmosphere of good taste, tolerance, restraint, and to be at liberty to choose this atmosphere by individual standards.

It isn't so different, after all, whether one is engaging a butler or landing a job as a cook.

Good-bye, Jeanie!

It sounds at last as if "Jeanie With the Light Brown Hair" will soon be able to go back to a life of tender seclusion and that "Ol' Man River" may again flow over the radio waves or Alec Templeton be permitted to bring his Mr. Bach back to town.

One must not be too hasty in anticipating the restoration, for the consent decree agreed to between the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers and the anti-trust division of the United States Department of Justice does not automatically settle the controversy between "Ascap" and the National Association of Broadcasters. But it does pave the way for negotiations to that end.

The settlement favors the radio industry in that it provides the user of "Ascap" music shall pay a fee based on the musical programs alone and that he may pay either on a per-program basis or for the use of the whole society repertoire. The composers' organization has won a victory also in the recognition of a greater value for programs distributed over networks than for those produced on a single station.

The listening public will hope that the radio broadcasters and "Ascap" will now quickly reach an agreement by which such artists as Spalding, Enesco and Grainger can again play their own works on network programs or compositions of Sibelius, Ravel, and Prokofieff be thus heard.

The interval since the first of the year has had some compensations even in the absence of many thousand titles of songs copyrighted in the last half-century. Listeners have heard a great deal of classical music, or adaptations of it, because it lay in the earlier field of "public domain" music. While some may have missed Victor Herbert, there were others to whom "Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life" was no longer any mystery.

All in all, it is a fickle public that will be saying—if it does—"So long, Jeanie, it's been nice knowing you," and turning for a moment to the recaptured romance of Ascap's "Sylvia" or to the gaslight nostalgia of "Sweet Adeline."

Mr. Hoover Presses His Plan

This newspaper admires the humanitarianism which prompts Herbert Hoover to urge shipment of food to the occupied countries of Europe, and respects the perseverance with which he tries to arrange an acceptable plan. Thus far, however, the chief result of his Sunday evening broadcast and the subsequent discussion has been to elicit from German official spokesmen a renewed disavowal of responsibility for seeing that populations of occupied countries are fed.

It is still rather obscure, therefore, why Mr. Hoover addresses his case to the American people. The New York Herald Tribune, a Republican newspaper, inquires in an editorial, partly reprinted below, whether the former President wishes American public opinion to bring pressure on Great Britain to make a decision against her better judgment and possibly against the long-run interests of freedom and survival for the oppressed peoples.

Now, as three months ago, there is great need of further facts about the food-for-Europe proposition. Not as to the need or as to the intense solicitude and sympathy which all humane persons must feel toward the victims of aggression; those points may be granted. But rather as to the validity of assurances regarding control of the supplies to prevent their giving critical military advantage to the German Government. To be sure, General Pershing and Admiral Pratt have signified their belief that aid can be given under the Hoover plan without damage to Great Britain.

This opinion, however, is predicated on the acceptance of stipulations, one of which is, "That the German Government agree there is to be no requisition of native food." This stipulation really should require restitution of the large stocks of food which the Nazis, according to best available accounts, have taken out of Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, and occupied France, if not from Belgium, where the feeding experiment would begin. It should take into account, too, the amounts of food absorbed in these countries in the feeding of the armies of occupation.

The Nazi invaders doubtless would be glad enough to have America fill the vacuum they have created and so relieve them of the consequences of their depredations. If guarantees can be obtained from Berlin which will make it safe for the British to relax their blockade, surely the British Government is amenable to such a showing and is genuinely interested in succoring the hungry populations. After all, as John W. Davis has pointed out, officials of Norway, Holland, Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, are in London where they can speak for their peoples.

The issue affects the British people much more directly and crucially than it does Americans. Yet the question involved is not even one for determination in the first instance by Great Britain. If the Hoover Committee wishes to address some other Government, would it not be appropriate for it first to make certain that Germany gives those pledges on which the whole plan must hinge?

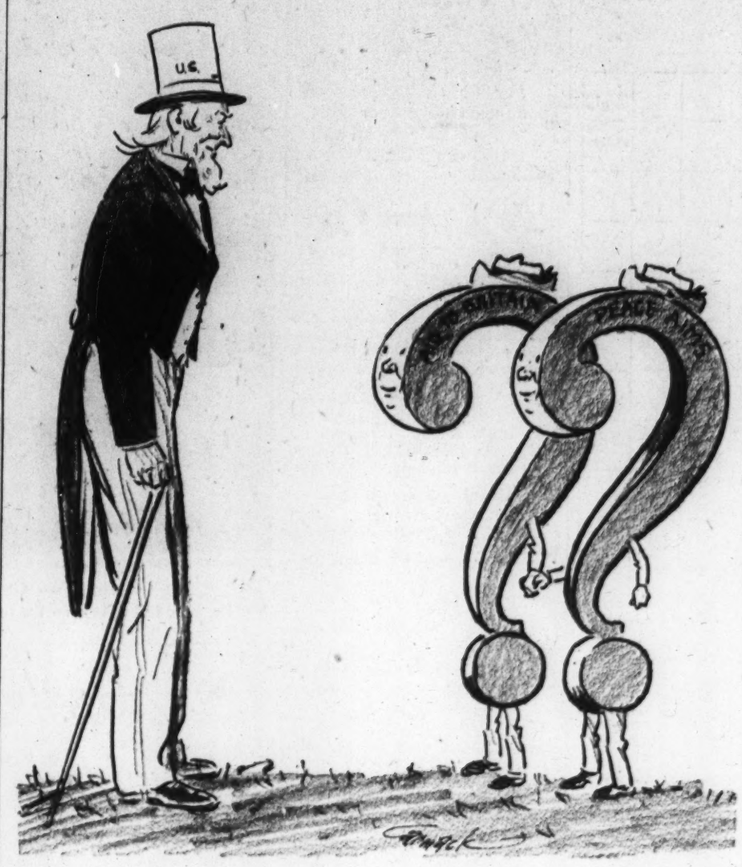
Mirror of World Opinion

The Food Dilemma

Mr. Hoover has once again recast his food plan and now makes it public in the latest form. But though some of the earlier objections may have been met by the modifications, one rather disturbing question still goes unanswered. Why should he be making broadcast speeches about it to the people of the United States? It expressly calls for no action by our Government, no use of American ships, not even any contributions from the public. What is the reason for these appeals to an American opinion which is not asked to have any part in the actual workings of the scheme? If, as Mr. Hoover declares, the scheme is now so safeguarded that Germany will derive no advantage from it, if it will in no way "prejudice the defense of Britain," if it will help to keep alive the spirit of resistance to Hitlerism in the enslaved States, surely Mr. Hoover has the ability and standing to make the British Government see these things without the aid of nation-wide hook-ups in the United States. Mr. Churchill is no fool, and these are exactly the objects which he desires as much as any man.

But if Mr. Hoover tends to exaggerate the efficacy of his safeguards, if he is mistaken in thinking that the scheme would not prejudice the British defense, how could American public opinion possibly have anything to do with it? It is unthinkable that an American popular agitation should be raised to browbeat the British into acquiescing, against their better judgment, in a scheme which was embarrassing and potentially dangerous to them, at the very moment when the United States is being forced for its own safety to strain every nerve in Britain's aid. . . . If the plan is really sound and will work, as its authors say it will, there is no need for a popular agitation here; if not, then the American public is really being urged, in effect, to act as a bludgeon to force the British into doing something that would be deeply inimical to the vital interests and declared policy of the United States.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Twins?



Lockwood's Mistake

A moan, which in reality was a wail of despair, came from the corner of the bus in which Gordon Lockwood and his wife were sitting. Two men from across the aisle quickly looked up.

"Why that's Gordon Lockwood, the man who doesn't make mistakes," remarked one.

"What do you mean? Everybody makes mistakes."

"I mean just what I say. Gordon Lockwood doesn't make mistakes. I know that's true, and so does everyone else who is acquainted with him. He's been employed in the county clerk's office for thirty-five years. He's been writing in public records all that time. He just doesn't make mistakes. He can't. Everyone accepts Gordon Lockwood's figures as final. They're always right. Many an argument has been settled by them. What's wrong, Mrs. Lockwood?"

"He's all right," answered his wife, energetically fanning her husband. "Must have had an awful shock. He never acted like this before. Seems too bad since we're just starting on a two weeks' vacation."

Gordon Lockwood lifted his head slowly.

"Oh, it's terrible!" he exclaimed.

"What's terrible? What's the matter?" asked his wife, much perplexed.

"I've just remembered the awful thing I did yesterday," he explained with a trembling voice. "I figured the interest on that $1,000 tax anticipation warrant at 1¾ per cent instead of 2 per cent. You see, I computed it at last year's rate, instead of calculating it at the rate we pay this year. I didn't realize that it was this year's warrant. I paid the holder $17.50 interest instead of $20. I was $2.50 off."

"Well, you should be forgiven one mistake in thirty-five years," laughed his wife.

"Martha, please don't joke over this affair, for it's a most serious matter," continued Mr. Lockwood with great earnestness. "You don't realize what this means to me. I've made a mistake in handling public funds. Gordon Lockwood's record has been broken. No longer will people say, 'There goes the man who never made a mistake.' They'll find the error when they open the books this morning."

There were tears in his eyes. He sat with his face buried in his hands. Mrs. Lockwood sat down and started to read a magazine, her attitude indicating very plainly that she was decidedly out of sympathy. At length Lockwood broke the silence.

"I can't understand how I did it," he moaned. "I must have been thinking about my vacation."

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Lockwood arrived at Lake La Pooska, but there was to be no vacation for the man who made a mistake. He talked incessantly about his error. It resolved itself into somewhat of a monologue, as his wife refused to take part in the discussion. She was unable to sense its importance.

"If I was in the habit of making errors no one would think of it," he observed as he carried the baggage up to the cottage door, "but when a man makes a blunder after he's been absolutely accurate for thirty-five years, that's tragedy. I wouldn't be at all surprised to find it written up in the Evening Bugle."

"I'm getting tired of this," remonstrated his wife. "We're here on a vacation. I want you to forget the office."

It was not easily done, however, for that night he couldn't sleep. He tossed about until 2 o'clock in the morning when he got up, dressed, and took a walk. A policeman whom he met admonished him.

"Most folks 'round these parts are in bed at this hour," he remarked.

At breakfast he put syrup on his cornflakes and cream on his wheat cakes. Once Mrs. Lockwood scolded him when she found him pretending to read the paper while he was holding it upside down.

The phone next door rang at noon. It proved to be a call from home. The neighbor who came to tell him about it said it was very important.

Lockwood quivered as he went across the lawn. Trembling, he took up the receiver. No doubt the office had discovered the mistake, and had called up to tell him about it. He would have to admit it. The figures would be cruel, undeniable evidence. At length he mustered up sufficient courage to say, "Hello."

"This is Brown," came the voice. "I live next door to you, don't you remember? Well, company's come to visit me, and I want to rent your garage while you are away. I'll pay you for it. Will that be agreeable to you?"

Of course, it would be all right. He hung up the receiver, relieved but exhausted.

Thus, day by day, Gordon Lockwood worried through his vacation. Yes, worried is the word. Finally, the day arrived to return.

* * *

At the office next morning Lockwood arrived at exactly the same minute he had come through the door each working day in the past thirty-five years. He brushed the shelf and laid his derby on it. He had always done that, too.

"Why, Gordon Lockwood, what ails you?" It was the smartly dressed telephone operator. "You must have been working pretty hard during your vacation."

He mumbled an answer. The hello girl didn't understand him. In fact, he scarcely knew himself what he said. He hurried to his ledger.

The telephone operator watched him. She observed him as he lifted the big ledger out of the safe. She could see his hands tremble. She saw the pages shake as he turned them.

Then came the explosion that marked the climax. It was almost a shout of victory:

"Boy, oh, boy, I was right!"

His face was radiant.

"Right about what?" inquired the hello girl in a monotone.

Lockwood came over to her table lugging his ledger. He spread the huge book out before her. She sighed. She had always dreaded his detailed explanations.

"I was sure I'd made a mistake," he confessed. "I thought I'd figured the interest on that warrant incorrectly. But, look! The ledger shows it was one of the last year's series, the very last one, in fact. It carries just the rate of interest I had figured. I was right! Do you understand? I was right!"

"What of it?" interrupted the blonde. "You always are. . . . What kind of a vacation did you have?"

"Oh, great," said Lockwood.

MELVIN C. SMITH

The Wide Horizon

Do They Want Freedom Now?

By Violet Alleyn Storey

According to the terms of an agreement that the United States has made with the Filipinos, the Philippine Islands are, automatically, to receive their full independence on July 4, 1946—just five years from our next Independence Day. In times such as these, when it requires only a few seconds to obliterate landmarks of many centuries' standing, who can, in any measure, predict what those next five years will bring?

Whenever I think of the Philippines, as I often do these days, I think particularly of a question a friend asked me after my return from Manila—and his response. He had asked me what impressed me most about Manila. I spoke of the gentle bearing of the Filipinos themselves and picturesque dress. But my friend shook his head and smiled.

"What I am thinking of," he said, "at least what impresses me most, is the almost perfect blending in Manila of the East and West—of what is Filipino and what is American."

* * *

I recalled that observation when, several months later, I happened to share a compartment in a daylight express, from Naples to Rome, with a Filipino gentleman and his wife. Both were typically Filipino, yet each wore American clothes and spoke excellent American English.

"Are you going far on this train?" the little lady asked, offering some of the fruit she was carrying in a small shopping bag.

"To Rome," I told her.

"It is also our destination," she said. "And you have come far?"

It was a friendly and courteous curiosity that prompted her questions, I knew, and I answered them willingly.

"All the way from New York," I told her, "by way of the Far East."

"Ah, then," her husband put in, "you have been in Manila."

"Yes; indeed!" I assured him.

"And where did you stay in Manila?" his wife wanted to know.

I explained that the ship had been my hotel while in port.

"An American ship?" her husband inquired. And when I nodded affirmatively, he remarked: "There could be no better sort of hotel than that anywhere, I am certain."

"And where will you be staying in Rome?" his wife wished to know.

I mentioned a hotel, a favorite of mine down near the Piazza del Popolo.

"For us," the Filipino gentleman observed, "that would be too far from the American Express which is up near the Piazza di Spagna. Whenever I am in a strange country, I 'hug' whatever is American, so that I may always feel entirely safe—completely protected. To me, the words 'American' and 'protection,' in these increasingly uncertain times, are synonymous."

"I wonder then," I ventured, "how you feel about the Philippine Islands being granted their full independence."

"La Independencia," he reflected soberly, using the Spanish term. "It is supposed to come in a few years. But much is to happen between that time and this. Here, in Italy, for example" (he lowered his voice to a whisper and glanced cautiously through the closed door of the compartment) "is Mussolini, and in Germany is Hitler, and in Russia is Stalin, while in Japan the war party grows ever more powerful. When all these forces—which are the same force—unite, what a combination of complications will be upon us!

* * *

"The Philippines are, after all, islands and of strategic importance both to the United States, our present protector, and to her potential enemies—and ours. Moreover, our economic security depends almost exclusively on our export trade with the United States, for, aside from the rice that is raised on the islands, we Filipinos cannot use what we raise or manufacture. We have, as a people and as individuals, definitely progressed under American rule.

"Taken all in all, it is no light matter, this freeing of the Philippines, as it is called. Are we Filipinos not now enjoying personal freedom? It would seem so to me. Are we not actually freer than we have ever been—economically, even politically? Aside from the Moros who number only about one-sixteenth of the entire population of the islands and certain of the mountain tribes, we Filipinos are not fighters. Our army is well trained but small.

"Yes," he repeated reflectively, "for your country to set us free or not to set us free, is a grave question and one that will become more grave in the years just ahead of us. It is a question every thoughtful Filipino and every well-meaning American would do well to ponder."

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